The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,550 New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1885.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1885.
L HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	4th Dec.
M. PARRAMATTA	4749	900	W. D. Anderson	11th "
L. ANCONA	3125	600	H. G. Murray	18th "
—NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	25th "
				1886
L RAVENNA	3372	700	F. H. Seymour	1st Jan.
M BOKHARA	2944	500	H. Weighell	8th "
L MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	15th "
—ASSAM	3038	500	S. F. Cole	22nd "
L MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	29th "
M VENONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	5th Feb.
L CATHAY	2983	500	J. P. Hassall	12th "
— GWALIOR	2733	500	P. Harris	19th "
L GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	26th "
M. AUSTRALIA	3991	600	E. Ashdown	5th Mar.
L NEPAUL	3536	600	F. J. Alderton	12th "
— NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	19th "
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	26th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1885.
GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	11th Dec.
NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	25th Dec.
				1886
THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	8th Jan.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	22nd "
CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	5th Feb.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Dec. 4, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.
Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.
Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, Dec. 3, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 360, Rs. 240, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 10, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st Jan. 1886
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st Feb. 1886

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 3, 1885.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL *VIA* KARACHI.

s.s. ARABIA	3550	480	J. Laird	8th Dec.
s.s. ARMENIA	3550	480	G. Read	19th "

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

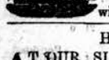
				Saturday.
s.s. CALIFORNIA	3550	480	Wm. Young	9th Jan.'6
s.s. PERSIA	3550	480	W. Hutchison	23rd "
s.s. VICTORIA	5500	480	Wm. Russel	6th Feb.
s.s. ASIA	3550	480	J. Craig	20th "
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5000	520	J. Bombby	6th Mar.
s.s. ARABIA	3550	480	J. Laird	20th "

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, Dec. 5, 1885. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,



BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

HAVE A LOOK

AT OUR SILVER LEVER WATCH at Rs. 35 before buying, and you will give it the preference before any other.

The Watch as it is now, is the result of 20 years experience in the Indian watch trade, and we guarantee it to be the most perfect watch ever offered to the public for such a small outlay.

Being the manufacturers ourselves, the buyer obtains the watch from first hand. This explains its cheapness.

The Watches are of medium size in heavy engine turned silver cases, either hunting or half hunting. Guarantee 3 years.

To be obtained only direct from our firms at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secunderabad.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

"ATLANTIC" SEA SALT.

HEALTH-GIVING AND REFRESHING

THIS Salt contains all the constituents of Sea Water, with a full proportion of Iodine. It is strongly recommended to Up-country Residents as a substitute for a dip in the sea, and a "sniff of the briny."

Per box, Re. 1-4.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR SALE

AT

JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR

ONE new handsome canoe shaped Landau with patent head, suitable for one or pair horses, by Brainsby and Sons, and arrived per s. s. Duke of Devonshire.

One new Barouche with inside folding steps and enamelled leather awning to the head, by Lewis Tulker, of Salisbury, and arrived per s.s. Kerbela.

Two new polo carts sent out by F. Primvesi and Sons of Cardiff per s. s. Lalpoora.

One second-hand English stylish Victorir in very good order, and arrived by the same steamer.

Besides these there are several other second-hand English carriages of all descriptians.

Handsome new pattern, dinner, desert and breakfast service sets just arrived.

And also some horses.

Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "BURMAH," 1081 tons, on FRIDAY, 11th December, at 11 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 7th December, at 11 a.m., (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "PATNA," 1,780 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 9th December, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th December, 1885. Agents.

THROUGH BOOKINGS TO EUROPE, &c.

INTENDING PASSENGERS will be saved much TIME and TROUBLE by applying direct to THOS. COOK & SON, who SECURE PASSAGES, and

ISSUE THROUGH TICKETS,

including Steamer and Railway, from any part of India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route*. Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels.

NO COMMISSION charged, and every information *re* quarantine, steamers, fares, &c., given gratis.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S TICKETS met on arrival at Bombay and receive the free assistance of their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, &c., and may break the journey anywhere *en route*.

See *Cook's Travellers' Gazette*, free on application.

ADDRESS—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY, RAMPART ROW, FORT,
CALCUTTA, 10½, Old Court House Street.

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GRAPES,

Very Fine and Good.

Re. 1-2 per lb.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS.

Apples	per tin Rs. 0 8	White Cherries	per tin.	
Apricots		Strawberries	Rs. 1 0	
Greengages	" 1	Peaches		
Raspberries		Pears		
Grapes		Plums		

Pine Apple ... per tin Rs. 1 4

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INDIAN CIGARS,

PREPARED at TRICHINOPOLY, MADRAS PRESIDENCY, expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from finest selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

		Cash Prices
TREACHER'S NOBLE'S CHEROOTS, without Straw	per Box of 100	Rs. 2 0
TREACHER'S DAWSON'S CHEROOTS, with Straw	" 100	" 2 0
TREACHER'S THOMSON'S CHEROOTS, with Straw	" 100	" 2 0
TREACHER'S HAVANNAH, CIGAR SHAPE	" 100	" 2 0
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, CIGAR SHAPE	" 100	" 2 0
TREACHER'S DINDIGUL CHEROOTS, with Straw	" 100	" 2 4
TREACHER'S MUSTER, Barrel Shape	" 100	" 2 4
TREACHER'S CLUB MUSTER, CIGAR SHAPE	" 100	" 3 0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PRIME STILTON CHEESE.

Re. 1-4 per lb.

GRUYERE CHEESE,

On cut.

15 ans, per lb.

ROQUEFORT CHEESE,

In tins about 4½ lbs.

Rs. 5-8 each.

GORGONZOLA CHEESE,

On cut,

Re. 1-8 per lb.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
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FOR SALE, IN STOCK, HORIZONTAL ENGINE fitted with Tangyes Patent Governor and Expansion Valves and Pumps, from 2 to 100 N. H. P., Lathes, Pumps, Steam Hammer, Centrifugal Pumps, Rolled Shafting, Pullies, Drums¼, 5, and 6 feet dia., Boring Machine, Boilers, Donkey Pumps, Anvils Swage Blocks, and all classes of Cotton Spinning Machinery, Reeds and Healds, Roller Washer and Scavenger Cloths, Heald Yarn, Spindle Band, Bundling Band, and all classes of Mill-Stores.

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THE Editors of the *Indian Antiquary* will be happy to give a PREMIUM of FIFTEEN RUPEES, in every case in which it is wished for, on every new Copper-plate Inscription, not previously published in this Journal (or by Mr. Fleet elsewhere), and not of a later date than the twelfth century A. D., of which the originals may be sent in to them for inspection. Postal charges will be borne by the Editors; and accordingly each set of plates, packed safely in a wooden box, should be sent by Parcel Post *unpaid* ("bearing"), and should be addressed to J. F. FLEET, Esq., Bo. C.S., C.I.E., care of the General Post Office, Bombay. (*N. B.*—Value-payable Parcels will not be accepted.) The plates will be returned, with the postage fully prepaid, after as little delay as may be necessary to enable Mr. Fleet to take his own impressions of the plates and photographs of the seals.

Gentlemen who send in plates are invited to send at the same time their own articles on them for publication,—or to intimate whether they will afterwards send articles or will leave it to the Editors to arrange about the publication. Nothing will be done to forestall anyone in the credit of being the first to bring to public notice any inscription of particular importance. All that is sought is that Mr. Fleet should have the opportunity of examining the original plates, and of preparing his own impressions for photo-lithography from them. But the first publication of any inscriptions on which the above premium is paid, must be in the *Indian Antiquary*; and the articles on them must be in the Editors' hands within three months from the time on which the premium is paid, otherwise the Editors are to be at liberty to take up the publication themselves.

Office of the "Indian Antiquary."
14th October, 1885.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS.

BHOWSAHEB DESAIS TOBACCO FACTORY, NADIAD.

AFTER making different experiments for improving the quality, flavour, and aroma of the indigenous Tobacco grown in Nadiad and the neighbourhood for more than 25 years, we have succeeded in presenting to the public an excellent quality of Tobacco which is manufactured into cigarettes and smoking mixtures of several descriptions at the following rates :—

		per 100. Rs. a.
Charutara Cigarettes	No. 1	2 8
Do.	No. 2	2 0
Do.	No. 3	1 12
Do.	No. 4	1 4
Do.	No. 5	1 0
Do.	No. 6	0 12
Charutara's "Light" Smoking mixture one pound		3 0
Do.	"Park" Do.	2 8
Do.	"Golden leaf" Do.	2 0
Do.	"Pure Nadiad" strong Do.	1 8
Do.	Do. mild Do.	1 0

Tobacco can be had in 1 lb., ½ lb., and ¼ lb.

Special orders for cigarettes of a different quality and shape will be executed on receipt of orders.

Our Tobacco has obtained certificates at the Nadiad Agricultural Exhibition 1885.

Samples will be sent free on application. Special arrangements will be made for the trade.

Apply to

H. JONS,
Manager, Nadiad,
B. B. and C. I. Railway.

GENUINE WHISKY.

THE following complete analysis of our celebrated GLENLIVET SCOTCH WHISKY has been just received; it emphatically confirms and places beyond a doubt all that has been said respecting the genuineness, purity, and quality of our well-known brand; *the fact of our Whisky being free from Sherry*, etc., should be specially noted, as at the present time this adulteration is extremely prevalent.

From DR. WALLACE,
Public Analyst to the City of Glasgow.

City Analyst's Laboratory, Glasgow, February 1885.

I have made a careful chemical analysis and examination of a sample of Glenlivet Scotch Whisky, received on the th ult., from Messrs. Treacher and Co., Bombay, and have found it to be a pure Scotch Whisky, of excellent flavour, sufficiently matured, *and perfectly free from Sherry Wine and other additions*, which are frequently made to Whisky, in order to give it a fictitious appearance of age or to conceal inferiority of quality.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD
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FLANNELS AND SILK AND WOOLS.

MESSRS. ASQUITH AND LORD are in receipt of present SEASON'S STOCK, and will be glad to send Patterns on Application.

GENTLEMEN living in the DISTRICTS or CAMPING out will find the above thoroughly reliable. The excellent FIT and COMFORT of our SHIRTS and SLEEPING SUITS is too well known to need further comment.

PRICE LIST.

Best White Saxony Flannel with Collars attached.	The "Tennis" Shirt	...	...	...	...	Six for Rs. 52
Best White Silk and Wool	Do.	...	...	...	...	do. " 52
Best Wove Colored Flannel	Do.	...	...	...	...	do. " 52
Best Coloured Silk and Wool	Do.	...	...	...	...	do. " 52

SLEEPING SUITS.

Best Wove Flannel or Silk and Wool ... ...per suit Rs. 18

N.B.—On all V. P. P. ORDERS exceeding Rs. 20 a special discount of 10 per cent. is allowed as well as FREE CARRIAGE and PACKING.

ASQUITH & LORD,
THE WELL-KNOWN SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

SEASON,
'XMAS. 1885. 'XMAS.

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WINE, PROVISION, AND GENERAL STORES.

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HAVE the pleasure to announce the arrival of a HANDSOME ASSORTMENT of ALBUMS, well suited for PRESENTATION.

THE QUEEN ALBUM.
VIEWS and FLOWERS of the RIVIERA, Rs. 20.

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Illustrating OLD CHINA ART, Rs. 35.

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Exhibiting representations of the old and new classes of VESSELS in H. M.'s NAVY, FOREIGN BOATS, YACHTS, FLAGS, etc., Rs. 20.

The above make elegant receptacles for Portraits of dear Relatives and Friends, and being admirably got up, we have no hesitation in warmly recommending them as desirable 'Xmas and New Year's Gift-books for the Repositories of those whom it is desired to Love and Honour.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LIMITED,
HAVE JUST UNPACKED
SMELLING BOTTLES, TOILET STAND BOTTLES, &c.,
FOR PRESENTATION.

		Rs. a.
The Excelsior	Perfume Stand, Oak, Nickeled mts., lock, containing 3 large Cut-glass Bottles	30 0
No. 1	Silver Smelling Bottle, richly engraved, small compact, easily carried in pocket or hand, in morocco case	15 0
" 2	" " " larger...	24 8
" 2A	" " " gilt ...	26 0
" 3	Silver Topped Glove Bottle, chased	2 8
" 33	Cut-glass Smelling Bottle, Silver mounted	2 8
" 321	Dresden Smelling Bottle, beautifully figured, Silver-mtd. ...	4 8
" 321A	" " Engraved, Gilt...	5 4
" 314	" " " ...	8 0
" 314A	" " " ...	6 8
" 24	" " " ...	8 12
" 24A	" " " Gilt ...	10 8
" 23	" " " ...	6 6
" 28A	Cut-glass " Silver-mounted ...	4 0
" 325	Silver-mounted Smelling Bottle.	2 0
" 314B	Gold-glass Smelling bottle, Silver-mounted	8 0
" 225	Cut-glass " " ...	4 0
" 146	" Silver-mounted Union bottle	3 8
" 146A	" " Ornamental ...	5 8
" 147	" Gilt " " ...	6 8
" 151	" Silver-mounted " one spring and one screw top ...	10 0
" 160	" " " ...	6 0
" 209	" " " ...	9 0
No. 105	Silver-mounted Dresden Cologne Bottle, 7 in., screw, engraved	13 8
" 106	" " Cologne Bottle, 7 in., screw Gilt	16 0
" 107	" Cut-glass Cologne Bottle, 6 in., screw ...	9 8
" 108	" " Cologne Bottle, 6 in., screw ...	10 8
" 109	" " Globa Cologne Bottle, screw, Rs. 6; large...	8 8

		Rs. a.
Preston Salts, assorted colours, with vegetable ivory top, Re. 0-8 and stoppered.		0 12 0 8
Smelling Bottles of a variety of patterns, shapes, sizes and workmanship	...from Rs. 0-12 to	4 0
No. 300	Silver-mounted smelling bottle, screw top	2 0
" 301	Silver-mounted smelling embossed hinged top	4 8
" 303	Silver-mounted smelling hinged top	4 8
" 303A	" Dresden " " ...	6 8
" 326	" Union bott. "	5 12
" 309	Miniature Jar Smelling bottle, Dresden, gilt-mounted, Rs. 7-8; engraved top	9 8
" 400	Miniature Jar Smelling Ruby Glass top engraved	13 0
" 427	Silver-mounted Union bottle, 1 screw and 1 hinged top, embossed ...	10 0
" 428	Union Bottle, 1 Spring and 1 Screw top	13 0
" 91	Union Bottle, 1 Spring and 1 Hinged and 1 Screw, Rs. 4-12; engraved ...	6 0
" 90	" " ...	10 0
" 21	" Gold-glass Bottle, Spring top ...	10 8
" 22	" Gold-glass Taper Bottle Screw top ...	8 0
" 100	Silver-mounted Holster Colorne Bottle for Dressing Table	22 0
" 101	" Cut-taper Cologne Bottle 10 in., screw top ...	18 0
" 102	" Cut Cologne Bottle, 9 in., screw top ...	16 0
" 103	" Gold-glass Cologne Bottle, 8 in., screw top	14 12
" 104	" Gold-glass Cologne Bottle 7 in., screw, engraved ...	14 8
Smelling bottles in leather cases Rs. 1-4 and		1 8
Vinaigrette bottle in leather cases Re. 1-0 and		1 8
Toilet Scent Bottle, hinged glass cap and stopper, without scent...		4 0
" " with scent		8 0

PERFUME VAPORISERS AND ODORATORS.

	Rs. a.
Atmospheric Odorators (Maw's) with superior mounts, of various patterns, and glass tubes for perfuming apartments	0 10
Flask Odorator, Maw's	1 12
Fountain " " ... Re. 1 and	1 8
Saratoga " "	1 4
French, various, single and double action, from ... ... Rs. 3 to	5 0
Maw's Atmospheric Odorator A 1, with registered telescopic tube to fit any bottle ...	2 12
Chatsworth's Spray Odorators, Silver and Nickel-plated	3 8
" Gold-plated	4 8
Turkish Fountain, acting with a reservoir above, for drawing-rooms ...	4 0

	Rs. a.
Rimmel's Bronze Vaporiser ...	3 4
" Silver-plated	6 0
" Ozoniser	1 0
Compound Perfumes for the above ...	2 8

NEW METAL PISTON PERFUME SPRAY.—This elegant apparatus is incontestably superior to all other systems; it works admirably, and there being no India-rubber about it there is no danger of its getting out of repair through climatic influence :—

	Rs. a.
No. 1, Rs. 5-4; No. 2, Rs. 4-8; No. 3, Rs. 4; and No. 4	3 8
Metal Pocket Spray	2 0

COOPER, MADON AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!!!

By SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT, with their Manufacturing Houses both IN ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT,

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

ARE NOW IN A POSITION TO OFFER AND SELL AT THEIR BOMBAY HOUSE THEIR SO WIDELY AND FAVOURABLY KNOWN

WATCHES AND CLOCKS AT ENGLISH PRICES,

Thus giving their Constituents not only the advantage of getting their Watches AT THE LOWEST ENGLISH PRICE, but also SAVING the CARRIAGE and ALL OTHER CHARGES TO BRING THEM OUT TO INDIA.

With a view to state the exact London Prices, the value of each Watch is quoted in ENGLISH CURRENCY and converted into Rupees, at the ruling rate of Exchange.

All Watches accompany a WRITTEN GUARANTEE, and are despatched FREE of POSTAL CHARGES, and at THEIR RISK, to any part of India.

Their Celebrated Campaign Watches		at £ 2 and £ 2-11 or Rs. 25 and 33
Nickel or German Silver Keyless Crystal-faced Geneva Watches ...		at £ 1-3 or Rs. 14
Do. do. Lever...		at £ 1-8 or Rs. 18
Silver Keyless lever Crystal-faced Watches		at £2-14 or Rs. 34
Sterling Silver Keyless lever, durable, superior movement		at £3-12 or Rs. 46
Sterling Silver Keyless lever Crystal-faced Watches, compensated balance ...		at £4-12 or Rs. 58
Ladies' Keyless Gold Watches, superior movement, in hunting case, 3 years' guarantee		at £4-5 or Rs. 53-8
Do. do. do. Crystal-faced... ...		Rs. 48
Do. Keyless Gold Watches, in hunting case, extra fine movement		at £5-10 or Rs. 69
Do. do. do. Crystal-faced		Rs. 68
Gentlemen's Gold Crystal-faced Keyless lever Watches		at £7-4 or Rs. 91
Do. do. do. Hunting Case		at £8 or Rs. 100
Do. Crystal-faced Keyless lever Watches, superior lever escapement, with compensated balance		at £13 or Rs. 164
Do. do. in heavy Hunting Case		Rs. 182

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PRESENTATION WATCHES

WITH ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

GOLD OR SILVER CASES

AT FROM £4 TO £34 EACH.

SPECIFIC CATALOGUE FREE,

TO ALL INTENDING PURCHASERS.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
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OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK-TOWER,
BOMBAY.

PURE
INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] [ESTABLISHED 185

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
KHETWADY BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS.

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	GEARINGS,
LAMP POSTS	GATES	ORNAMENTAL AND
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE.....Mr. FRAMJI C. MEHTA.
BUSINESS MANAGER.....Mr. PERCY SIMPSON.
GENUINE SUCCESS OF
THE UNIQUE COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1885.
By particular request will be repeated
FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY,
THE GLORIOUS COMEDY,
"WITHERED LEAVES."
AND THE SPARKLING BURLESQUE
in two acts
LURLINE,
OR THE NYMPHS OF THE LURLEYBERG,
which created such unbounded enthusiasm last SATURDAY EVENING.
MISS LOUISE CRAWFORD,
IN HER GREAT IMPERSONATIONS,
LADY CONYERS AND SIR RUPERT.
The pieces are most Gorgeously Mounted.
New and Beautiful Dresses.
TUESDAY, 8TH DECEMBER,
BYRON'S GREAT COMEDY DRAMA,
BLOW FOR BLOW.
Reserved seats at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.,
Corsican Brothers and Leah the Forsaken to follow.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL AUCTION SALE of MYROBALANS (Hirda nuts) will be held by the Divisional Forest Officer, Satara, at Mahableshwar, on the 5TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1886, commencing at noon.

Particulars can be learnt on application to the undersigned.

The Hirdas are on view at the Depôts and can be seen by applying to the Range Forest Officers.

G. K. BETHAM,
Divisional Forest Officer, Satara.
Camp Walay, Satara District, 3rd December, 1885.

NOTICE.

THE ATTENTION of SHIPOWNERS, MASTERS, AGENTS and OTHERS is invited to the proposed Draft Rules published in Government Notification No. 39, dated 30th November, 1885, Marine Department, issued under the provisions of Section 42 of the Indian Steamship's Act VII. of 1884.

A separate copy of the same in Pamphlet form is issued with this paper for information.

HENRY MORLAND, Captain, I. M.,
Port Officer of Bombay.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Petition of ESA AHMED, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST WEDNESDAY, in the month of January next, is appointed for a further hearing in the above matter for the purpose of declaring a first dividend of seven six-teenths per cent. Dated this 2nd day of December, 1885.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 5th day of December, 1885.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. EDULJEE NUSSERWANJEE COLABAWALLA, of Bombay, Parsee, Inhabitant, at present residing at Poona, has, with the consent of the mortgagee, contracted to sell. All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement and hereditaments standing thereon, situate lying and being at Khundalla, near the public road and opposite the Bungalow of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet C.S.I., known as the "Duke's Retreat," in the registration subdistrict of Maal in the district of Poona and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the north by the road leading to the Barracks on or towards the south by the open ground belonging to Government, on or towards the east by the public road from Poona to Khanolee aforesaid and on or towards the west by the open ground adjoining the Barracks and the Protestant Church and which land or ground admeasures 6,668 3-4 square yards and a portion of which ground is registered in the Books of Revenue Survey under No. 131 and is at present vacant. All persons having any claim against or to the said property either by way of inheritance gift sale mortgage lien lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 29 Meadow-street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived. Dated this 2nd day of December 1885.

NANU & HORMASJEE,
Purchaser's Attornies.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India. Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Bhut Soonderjee Heerjee late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.
BHUT HURRIRAM VELLJEE and THUCKER PURSHOTUM HARRIDAS, the Surviving Executors named in the Will.....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate.

Witness Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 1st day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and in the forty-ninth year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Registrar.
L. N. BANAJEE.
The 2nd day of December, 1885.
MESSRS. BICKNELL & KANGA,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

TO BE LET, from 1st January, "BREACH HOUSE" at Breach Candy, at present occupied by John Warden, Esq. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street, House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW, on the Victoria Cross-road, Byculla, just vacated by C. G. O'Connor, Esq. Apply to

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TO BE LET, from the 15th December, a comfortable BUNGALOW at Mazagon, opposite Hamilton's Hotel, at present occupied by P. Grenan, Esq. Apply to

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Damask patterns 24 in. wide, Re. 1 per yard.
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34 in. by 34...per doz.	Rs.	8	8
34 in. by 45...	"	11	4
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB adjourned from the 1st instant will RE-ASSEMBLE in the Club House, at 5-15 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 15th instant.

CAUTION.

THE ATTENTION of the undersigned having been called to the sale of common Pestle and Mortar Mills under the misleading name of STEAM OIL MILLS.

The public are warned that DREWET'S PATENT STEAM HEATED MILL is the only Rotary Mill in existence to which steam is applicable in any shape or form; and that any unauthorised person making, dealing in, or using these mills will be prosecuted.

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No. 27, Apollo-street, Fort.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
TOWN HALL.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, THE 16TH DEC.
A GRAND FAREWELL BENEFIT CONCERT
Will be given by the celebrated Prima Donna
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KINDLY ASSISTED BY
MRS. MORLAND,
MR. DIXON,
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Admission.—Reserved Seats Rs. 3. Unreserved Seats Rs. 2. Back Seats Re. 1.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber have appointed the following days for the purpose of BALLOTING for the ELECTION of the CHAIRMAN and DEPUTY CHAIRMAN of the Chamber for 1886 :—

MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 14th and 15th instant, for the election of Chairman.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 16th and 17th instant, for the election of Deputy Chairman.

The ballot-box will be open at the office of the Chamber from 10 a. m. till 6 p. m., on each of these days.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 5th December, 1885.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF SEASON TICKETS.

NOTICE is hereby given that, on and after MONDAY, the twenty-first instant, until further Notice, Season Tickets between all Stations from Bombay to Callian, both inclusive, will be issued upon application at the Stations instead of from the office of the undersigned.

2. The charges will be those which are at present in force, and the terms and conditions of issue will be those given in the Company's Monthly Guide and Time and Fare Table.

3. It is hoped that early application will be made for Tickets, so that delay in the issue may be avoided.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the third of December, 1885.

NOTICES.

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COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat cold at all Chemists, in bottles.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 " " dhoties.
10 cases prints.
10 " white mulls.
3 bales coloured sarees.
2 cases toys.
1 case white flannel.
1 " cotton shawls.
Ex s s. Arabia.
3 cases iron bedsteads, 6½ by 5', 6½ by 5½ and 6½ by 3'
A quantity of household furniture, consisting of drawing room, dining, pier, writing, dressing and washhand tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing room easy and dining room chairs, sideboard, whatnot, teapoys, chiffoniers, bookstand, iron bedstead, wardrobe, almyra, round table and teapoys with marble tops, clothes press, hatstand, single cot, folding chairs, &c., &c.

To close consignment.

3 Boxes 3 dozen Poinard.
3 " 3 " Volnay.
3 " 3 " Nuits.
3 " 3 " Chambertin.
3 " 3 " Romanie
3 " 3 " Chablis.

By order of the first Physician, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital.

The effects of persons deceased in the Hospital consisting of gold and silver jewellery, copper, brass, and iron utensils, &c.

On account and at the risk of Borah Abdoolally Dawoodjee.

118 pieces shirtings.
202 " cord.
4 " prints.
1 " scarlet flannel.
89½ dozen frocks, drawers and loongy.

By order of Ram Sama and on account and at the risk of Jai Coover widow of Sukoor Lalld.—

1 gold kalliganti (neck ornament).

On account of the concerned ex s. s. Nizam.

MILAKMJ 8071 | 2 cases containing 4 chandeliers 12 8073 | lights.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome English-built brougham on C springs.
1 strong built double-seated brougham.
1 light buggy.
1 English-built brougham with a grey Australian horse and harness.
1 strong built office shigram and any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE of Terra Cotta Statues, marble and parian figures, marble stands, flooring tiles, real China vases and jars, &c.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th December, at 3 p.m.

A consignment of handsome terra cotta statues, marble stands, centre stands, marble and parian figures and vases, flooring tiles, real China flower vases and jars, sets of flower pots, tea services, &c., which is now on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST AND 2nd CLASS TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Masagon, Darookhana, by order of Mr. Jainarayen Sittaram :—

Ex s.s. Metapedia.

200 tons superior 1st and 2nd class teak scantlings of various sizes marked MPT, C. BS, AH. AM, in double triangle and CN, in small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS
CONSIGNED TO MESSRS. LATHAM & CO.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
FOR ABSOLUTE SALE,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

BERNARD QUARITCH, BOOKSELLER, LONDON.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms WITHOUT RESERVE on WEDNESDAY, the 9th December, at 2-30 p.m.

The above consignment of books, which can be seen, and catalogues obtained, on application at the rooms of the Auctioneers or to Messrs. LATHAM & Co.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1st AND 2ND CLASS TEAK SCANTLINGS.

ON THURSDAY, the 10th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank bunder by order of Mr. Bhugwandass Bhagjee.

Ex s. s. Metapedia, 200 superior 1st and 2nd class teak squares. In small lots to suit purchasers.

ON SATURDAY next, the 12th inst. sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 33, Marine Lines, close to the 9th Regiment mess, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood and inlaid satinwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany square pianoforte, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, handsome Hink's patent table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, fine-tone pictures, Brussels carpets, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of Major C. T. EGHALAZ.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GRANT-ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th December, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Sitanath Gopinath Ajinkya and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Bai Dhunbaiji widow of the late Dhunjibhoy Nusserwanjee Cama in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 31st day of March 1883.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Grant-road in the Registration subdistrict of Bhooleshwar fronting towards the south of the said Grant-road and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the east partly by the property belonging to Anthony George De Ga, and partly by a public-road, on or towards the west by a public-road leading from the Grant-road to the Girgaum-road, on or towards the north by the covered drain by the side of the Grant-road aforesaid, and on or towards the south by a Foras-road, formerly and now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Dhunbaiji, widow, containing by admeasurement 46,578 square yards as the same is more or less a square yard or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 35 and 37.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. Khunderao Morojee, Solicitors, for the mortgagee or to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

1 second-hand lift and force pump 5," with gearing for steam, bullock or hand power.
1 second-hand lift pump 4," with gearing for steam, bullocks or hand power.
1 secondhand hand lift pump 2," suction and delivery.
All in good order. Apply to

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 7th December, 1885.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, MUNDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hornby Vellard, West Point, Worlee, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, double light wall shades, a handsome oakwood full-sized slate billiard table by J. Bennett and Co., rich table ornaments, handsome complete, first-rate oil paintings and oleographs in rich gilt frame, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, rich Persian and other carpets, &c., &c., the property of Hon. M. MELVILL, chancing his residence. The same comprises rich glassware, handsome dinner dessert and breakfast services, best plated ware such as dish covers, revolving cruetstand, ice pitcher pickle and egg stands, claret jug, tea set, waiter, spoons and forks cutlery, &c., handsome black and blackwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, such as 5 telescopic dining table in 5 pieces, dumb waiter, arm and without arm chairs, handsome, circular, pier, side, oblong, and writing tables, easy, folding, reclining, long and folding arm, low and drawing room chairs, chiffoneer, whatnots, teapoys, sereens, bataudas, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, handsome marble busts and figures, fine light hanging kerosine lamp, a handsome oakwood slate billiard table by J. Bennett and Co. double light wall shades, rich Persian carpet, handsome iron four post bedsteads, dressing and washhand tables, dressing table with glass attached, clothes and gown presses, wardrobes, chest of drawers best wood bedroom light chairs, towel horses, reclining and half-backed couches, bath tubs, commodes, dispense articles, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Bhunsar Chagonlaa Nanoolaa, executor of the last will and testament of the late Bhunsari Bewdar Purshotamdas the following valuable landed properties—

AT 4 P. M.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, being the portion of an oart called or known by the name of Gudga, belonging to Fazandar Suddashew Wishwanath Dhoorundhur, containing by admeasurement 411 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house or bungalow and shawl standing thereon, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of municipal taxes under Nos. 52 and 53, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Mahim, in Lohar Chawl Street, on the north side thereof, in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, formerly as well as now in the occupation of several tenant, and bounded as follows: on the east by the passage, on the west by the property of Sallon, woman, on the north partly by the vacant ground belonging to the said Fazandar and partly by the property of Bapoo Ramaswant, and on the south by the aforesaid Lohar Chawl Street.

AT 4-30 P. M.

Secondly,—All that piece or parcel of foras old salt batty ground of 14 fields, with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Jadeswar at Mahim, at or near the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway line or Mahim station, outside the Fort, in the subdistrict of Mandvie in Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,480 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 161 and new Collector's No. 13,016 and new survey No. 1-201, and bounded on the east by her Majesty's toka ground, on the west formerly by the cart of Vithoba Pay, and now by the aforesaid railway line, on the north by the batty ground of Ignacius Pascoal Quiny, and on the south by the batty ground of John, widow of the late Joseph Netto, and the same have been in the possession of the said mortgagor and used by his tenants.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods grain and cotton sweepings &c., at the G. I. P. Railway goods depot, Ward-bunder.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the aforementioned place.

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and cotton sweepings, &c.

ON SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, the handsome valuable black and teakwood plain and carved and ... household furniture, best electro-plated and ... glassware, a handsome mahogany ... ware, crockery ... Broadmeyer and Soehne, Stuttgart, ... rich table ornaments, ... grand square piano by ... a handsome strong ... first-rate pictures and oleog... set of plated ... handsome China and Japanese vases ... victoria, a handsome strong grey Arab horse ... and brass-mounted English single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of G. F. JOHNSON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 7th December, 1885.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 6th:—Meroe (s), from Zanzibar; and St. Dunstan (s), Cardiff. Yesterday:—Clan Buchanan (s), from Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 5th:—Algoma (s), for Liverpool; Sirocco (s), Marseilles; Abyssinia (s), Zanzibar; I. M. S. Tenasserim, Aden; and Sirsa (s), Vingorla. Yesterday:—City of Canterbury (s), Liverpool.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Inchmornish and Kinght of St. John entered, and the s. s. Monkseaton left, the dock on Saturday.

CHRISTMAS VACATION.—The High Court will be closed on account of the Christmas vacation from 23rd December, 1885, to 6th January, 1886, both days inclusive.

ARDASEER HORMARJEE CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients during the month of November was 2,400, out of which 494 were new admissions, the daily average being 80.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—An inquest was held on Saturday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Koondan Sookhee, aged 22 years. About eight days ago he was injured in the foot by a nail; and he died from tetanus. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—At the Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit Khetwady branch of this dispensary during the past month the daily average attendance was 224·5; the number of admissions was 1,928 (Parsees 470, Hindus 633, Mussulmans 645, Christians 55, other castes 87).

KILLED BY A RAILWAY TRAIN.—An inquest was held by the coroner at Mody-bunder on Saturday on the body of a woman named Savegree, who was run over by an engine and train used in conveying earth from the new dock extension works. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Sulliman Adamjee, a reputed thief, was on Saturday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of loitering by night at Trimbak Purushram-street, and failing to render a satisfactory account of himself. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Andrew Nelson, a lamp trimmer of the s.s. Inchrona, has reported to the Water Police that a silver watch was stolen from his box on the 2nd inst.—Captain Turner, of the s.s. Lowada, lying in the Prince's Dock, has reported the theft of a silver watch and a gold chain from a drawer in his cabin on Friday afternoon.

SEIZURE OF CONTRABAND GOODS.—A seizure of contraband goods was effected by Preventive Officer J. Ringrow at the Apollo-bander, on Friday. On the arrival of the s. s. Pachumba, from the Persian Gulf, a jar of spirits was found concealed in the luggage of a native passenger, who had notwithstanding declared that he had no dutiable goods in his possession.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—On Saturday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Mr. L. P. Russel, barrister-at-law, charged his butler named Harry Mukon with criminal breach of trust in respect of about Rs. 150 which had been entrusted to him by his master to pay some accounts. Mr. Russel stated that in November last year, owing to the illness of his wife, he had to entrust the management of his house to the accused. Accordingly at the end of December and January he gave the accused two cheques to pay bills due during those months. In February Mr. Russel left for England, and while at home he received information that some bills for December and January for which the accused had received the money, were not paid. The accused, when questioned, did not give a satisfactory reply; and this case was instituted. The prisoner told the court that he had paid the bills, and had got receipts for them; but they were at his village. The magistrate postponed the case until to-morrow to allow the prisoner to produce the documents.

THE WORLEE BOY MURDER.

On Saturday the coroner resumed the inquiry into the circumstances connected with the death of Narayen Hurry, aged 10 years, the son of Hurry Ramjee, a boilermaker in the B. B. and C. I. Railway workshops, Parell, whose dead body was found on Worlee Flats towards the end of last month. Formal evidence having been taken as to the finding of the body and the cause of death, the jury returned a verdict of murder against "some person or persons unknown." No clue whatever has been discovered that may lead to the detection of the murderer.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN THE FORT.

AN alarm of fire was raised at a little after 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, in a five-storeyed house in Golwal-lane, Fort, belonging to Sorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewala. The Fort steam fire-engine arrived at once on the scene, and was followed shortly afterwards by the Pydownee and Byculla engines; but nothing could be done, for want of water, until 3·20 a. m., when a good supply was obtained from the three-inch main in Borah Bazaar-street. The main first-named ceased to serve at 3·5 a.m., but not with sufficient force to allow of its being used. The Pydownee engine was first attached to a three-inch main in Borah Musjid-lane, but the supply being very weak, the engine was afterwards attached to a four-inch main in Rampart-row, which furnished a good supply. The upper and side portions of the buildings have been completely destroyed by the flames. The landlord estimates his damages at Rs. 9,000. The loss to the tenants cannot not yet be ascertained. A Parsee named Cowa-jee Merwanjee Wadia, aged 22 years, while assisting in carrying a hose up to the third storey of an adjacent house, fell to the second floor, and received some internal injuries. He was picked up unconscious, and was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he is lying in a critical condition. The fire is attributed to the careless use of a kerosine-oil lamp.

CHARGE OF ASSAULTING A MUNCIPAL SERVANT.

AT the Fort Police Court, on Friday, Trimbuk Krishna and Krishna Mankojee, son and father, appeared before Mr. Cooper to answer a charge of assault preferred against them by Rangildas Motelal, a clerk in the Assessment Department. It appears from the evidence submitted by the prosecution that Krishna Mankojee owns a house in the native town, in conjunction with his brother, and as such he is liable to pay all Municipal rates and taxes. The complainant often went to him to collect the money due by him on account of the assessment of the property, but the complainant said that all his persuasions and entreaties to the accused to pay the bill proved of no avail. At last a warrant was issued for the attachment of the defaulter's property, and Atmaram Moteram, a superintendent of one of the wards, went to ex-cute it. Mr. Atmaram having heard that the accused was not at all likely to suffer his goods to be removed without making some sort of protest, took with him two ward clerks, including the complainant, and two office peons, to assist him in the performance of his duty. On the way he strengthened his force by inviting a police ramosee to join him. Mr. Atmaram described in minute detail the plan of operations that had been adopted, as to how, after some deliberation, the party decided to enter the house, and as to the order in which they went up the stairs into the room occupied by the accused, and the persons and objects they beheld in the room. He revealed to Trimbuk, the first accused, and the ladies of the household the object of his visit. Trimbuk asked the official to wait till he fetched his father, and he waited fully three-quarters of an hour before the second accused came in. Mr. Atmaram explained to "the defaulter" the law appertaining to warrants, and said that he must either pay the money down or the coolies whom he had engaged would remove his cupboard and other articles of furniture forthwith. But the accused said that the assessment had been paid alternately by himself and his brother, and that on the present occasion it was his brother's turn to satisfy the claim of the Municipality. He offered to deposit a sum of Rs. 50 pending the settlement of the dispute. But to all this the reply given by the Municipal functionary was always the same, namely, that he was there armed with a warrant, that he could take no cognizance of the objection which had been raised to the payment of the money, and that according to the law both the owner and the occupier were liable. In any case the warrant must be executed, the law was clear upon the point; and if the accused had any objections to urge, he was at liberty to appeal to the Assessor. But all these arguments failed to convince the accused, and as the party were going to remove the goods, he offered a strenuous resistance, the son cordially seconding the efforts of his father by kicking away the coolies and their baskets, and giving a blow to the complainant with his clenched fist. "Directly the blow was struck," so went Mr. Atmaram's story, "I left the room, and called for more help. It was some time before I could get a sepoy, with whom I returned to the place." But by this time the worst was over, and while the party were engaged "in performing their duties" they met with no more obstruction, save that the wife of one of the accused went on scolding and abusing them all the time they were in the place. The warrant was in the name of the father of Krishna Mankojee, who has long since been dead, and the magistrate asked how they could serve a warrant on a dead man. The reply was that in many cases people failed to inform the Municipality of the change made by death in the ownership of their property, and that in such cases the original name was retained in the bills and warrants.

The defence was that no assault had been made, and that the accused had refused payment because it was not their turn to pay the assessment; moreover, the other owner had made some extensions on his own account to the house, and the accused objected to hold themselves liable for the increased assessment.

The magistrate said he should like to see the Municipal Commissioner before he gave his decision. Judgment was accordingly reserved till Tuesday next.

THE UNIQUE COMPANY.

THIS company, which gave some successful performances a short time ago at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, have now transferred themselves to the Gaiety Theatre, where they opened a short season on Saturday. The programme was very attractive and the members of the company, who were ably assisted by some outsiders, including Mr. George Anderson and Miss May Anderson, went through it with great credit to themselves and undoubted satisfaction to the large audience that was present. The performance commenced with Broughton's sparkling comedy "Wintered Leaves," in which Miss Louise Crawford, as Lady Conyers, fully sustained the reputation she has already achieved here as an actress of no mean ability. Mr. A. James ably seconded her efforts. As Tom Conyers he infused a good deal of spirit into the performance by his rollicking humour. Mr. James is decidedly the all-round man of the company. Later in the evening, in the burlesque, he showed that to considerable histrionic ability he adds a rich baritone voice and an extraordinary faculty of contorting his limbs that reminds one of the Vokes family. The strange things that he does with his arms and legs are not to be described in print. Miss May Anderson is now well known to the public, and, therefore, to say that in the comedy she acquitted herself admirably in the character of May Rivers, an heiress whose hand was sought by two rivals, would be only to repeat what has so often been said before. Mr. J. Rollings personated Cecil Vane, the not very desirable youth who aspired to the hand of May Rivers, and Mr. G. Anderson appeared as Arthur Middleton, the successful rival. The play was followed by an excellent burlesque, entitled, "Lurline, or the Nymphs of the Lurley Berg," in which the dancing and singing were as good as have ever been witnessed before in Bombay. Miss Beatrice Lorne sings charmingly, and her impersonation of the water-maiden was excellent. Altogether, the entertainment was most enjoyable, and its perfect success was attested by the repeated bursts of applause with which the performers were greeted. The performance will be repeated to-night.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

THE ISLAND OF PERIM INCLUDED IN BRITISH INDIA.

In the judgment delivered by their lordships in the case of the Empress *vs.* Private Mangal Tekchund it was held that the Island of Perim is included in British India. The accused was charged with murder before Brigadier-General Hogg, Political Resident and Sessions Judge, Aden, and was sentenced to be hanged. He appealed to the High Court. Mr. Shamrao Vithal appeared for the accused; and Mr. Mandlik for the Crown.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in delivering judgment on the appeal, said.—The prisoner Mangal Tekchund was committed for trial by Captain Snell, a magistrate of the first class at Perim, on a charge of murder committed at Perim on the 10th August, 1885. The trial was held by Brigadier-General Hogg, Political Resident at Aden, at a Court of Session, and the prisoner was convicted by the officer as Sessions Judge. He convicted the prisoner on his plea of guilty, and sentenced him to death. He then submitted the proceedings to this court under section 28 of Act 2 of 1864, in order that this sentence might be confirmed. He also forwarded an appeal made by the prisoner. Before dealing with the merits, we have deemed it proper to satisfy ourselves as to the jurisdiction of the lower court to try the offence which was committed by this court over the case, which differs from other cases of confirmation of sentence of death coming from the Court of the Resident at Aden, in respect to the fact that Act 2 of 1864 is admittedly not in force at Perim, where the offence was committed. We have been referred to different records of Government and to Government notifications for information regarding the acquisition of the Island of Perim on behalf of Her Majesty and extending the law in force there. In "A History of Arabia Felix or Yemen," by Captain Playfair, First Assistant Political Resident, Aden, being No. 49 of the Selections from the Records of the Bombay Government, now reprinting, at page 172 we find it stated that Perim was occupied in 1799 by the East India Company, but subsequently abandoned. In the beginning of 1857 it was re-occupied on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, which information is supplied in another "Selection" from the same Records, namely, the "Descriptive and Historical Account of the British outpost of Perim," by Captain (now Colonel) Alexander Taylor King, Bombay Staff Corps, dated 1877. In this work it is stated that, on the night of the 13th January, 1857, Lieutenant Greig, who was then an Assistant Executive Engineer at Aden, left Aden for Perim in the S.S. India Company's steamer Mahi with a detachment of Sappers and Miners, and established himself and this detachment on the island. We have, moreover, been supplied by Government with copies of other papers. (Mentions the papers.) These show the reasons which induced Brigadier Coghlan, then Resident at Aden, to recommend the re-occupation of Perim. They also mention the re-occupation as accomplished, and we find it stated that the Government of Bombay ratified that act on the 4th February, 1857. We are of opinion on the above facts that the island of Perim, having been occupied with a view of making it subservient to the officers of the Government of Bombay, became a port of British India within the definition of the Statute 21 and 22 Victoria, chap. 106, and vested in Her Majesty, along with the other Indian territories, under that Act, which became law on the 2nd September, 1858. From a notification, No. 430 E., of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, dated 13th February, 1884, and published at page 42 of the *Gazette of India*, 1884, it appears that on that date the Governor-General in Council, in exercise of the powers vested in him by the Statute 28 and 29 Victoria, chap. 17, section 4, was pleased to declare that the island should be subject to the Government of Bombay. A copy of a resolution of the Secretary of State in Council has been shown us, dated the 10th September, 1884, whereby the provisions of the Statute 33 Victoria, chap. 3, were made applicable to Perim. We are not aware that any regulations under that Act affecting Perim have been made by the Government of India. The Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure are in force in the whole of British India, and therefore to the island of Perim in their entirety. No jurisdictions appear to have been created in Perim under the Criminal Procedure Codes of 1861 or 1872. But on the 6th May, 1884, the following notification was issued with reference to the present Code (see *Bombay Government Gazette* 351 of 1884):—"Political Department, Bombay Castle, 6th May, 1884. No. 2356. The Island of Perim, situate in the straits of Babel-Mandeb, having been declared to be subject to the Government of Bombay, by proclamation of the Government of India, dated the 13th February, 1884, the Governor-in-Council is pleased, under the provisions of section 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to include the said island within the Sessions division and district of Aden. The officer from time to time commanding the detachment of troops stationed at Perim shall, in virtue of his office, exercise powers of a magistrate of the second class within the island, and shall be empowered to commit persons for trial to the Court of Session at Aden.—By order of His Excellency the Right Hon. the Governor in Council.—C. Gonne, Chief Secretary to Government." Now, section 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure gives the local Government power to alter the local limits of Sessions divisions, and two conditions exist therefor, namely when the Code came into force. We have therefore to ascertain if there is any Sessions division of Aden, no notification creating such an area having been mentioned by the Government pleader as existing to his knowledge. Going back a step to the Code of 1872, we find that section 14 declares the existing local jurisdictions of courts of Session to be Sessions divisions. On examination of the language of Act 2 of 1864, we are inclined to hold that, for the purposes of this section, the Resident's Court at Aden may be considered as a Court of Session, and that the local area to which that Act applies is the Sessions division which was in existence on 6th May, 1884, when the limits thereof were altered by the inclusion of Perim. Act 10 of 1872, section 15, declares—"There shall be a Court of Session in every Sessions division." Section 9 of the present Code requires the local Government to "establish a Court of Session in every Sessions division, and appoint a judge to such court." But as section 1 saves special jurisdictions and powers, and as ample provision is made in Act 2 of 1864 for criminal justice in the area to which that Act applies, namely, Aden itself, the Government had no occasion to exercise this power of appointment until a new area to which Act 2 of 1864 is not applicable was included in the Sessions division. The difficulty thus created is one on which we would wish to have the advantage of hearing argument by counsel. There is no legislative or other authority for applying to Perim any criminal procedure (of course we except special laws) except that of the Criminal Procedure Code. But by the arrangements under which the present trial was held, the prisoner was tried by a court with peculiar and unique powers, which is not only a Court of Session, but also a district magistrate. In the absence of authority, we are disinclined to hold that the special provisions of the local Act 2 of 1864, such as section 29 barring appeal, apply to cases arising in the island of Perim. Such a ruling would be tantamount to an extension by judicial decision of the local Act to territory to which the proper authority has never extended it, and might be inconsistent with the intention of section 178 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. At the present stage of the case before us, we refrain from giving further reasons, but as regards the point of jurisdiction, we are of opinion that we can admit the appeal, and as it amounts to a claim to have the conviction reduced to culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and as there is nothing on record to show that the charge was explained as well as read to the prisoner (see section 271 of the Code of Criminal Procedure), we consider that the appeal is one to be admitted. We fix it for hearing on the 7th January, 1886. The notices required by law to issue.

INTERVIEW WITH THEEBAW.

THE special correspondent of the *Englishman* discribing the interview between Theebaw and Colonel Sladen who was accompanied by Captain Morgan, of the Spint tsawboo, one of the Flotilla company's steamers, says:—

Both Colonel Sladen and Captain Morgan entered the room with their boots on, no allusion being made by the Burmese to the usual etiquette of entering the King's presence shoeless. His Majesty is described as being very nervous during the interview, and he was observed several times to be in tears. He at once commenced the conversation by saying that he hoped the Government intended to spare his life. As to his Kingdom, he desired to make it over to the care of the British. He wished no longer to occupy the throne. He had experienced enough of the cares of sovereignty, and he only asked to be allowed to live in Mandalay, however humble his house might be. Colonel Sladen assured the King that he need have no fears of his life being in dangers, but no assurance could be given about his being permitted to reside in Mandalay. He recommended the King to go to Calcutta to see the Viceroy, who would finally decide this and other questions. The King expressed his willingness to visit the Viceroy, but urged that the visit should be delayed, as his Queen shortly expected her confinement, and he wished to take her Majesty with him. The King also asked that his Ministers might be allowed to accompany him. Colonel Sladen pointed out that it might be inconvenient for the country if the Ministers were all removed. The King then complained bitterly of the systematic way in which he had been kept in darkness about all that was going on without, false information being given him; and said that he had been misled. The interview ended by Colonel Sladen repeating his advice to the King to see the Viceroy, and plead his own cause before His Excellency.

Colonel Sladen subsequently had conversations with several of the Burmese Ministers, who all seemed anxious to know the intentions of the Government of India with regard to Burmah. Colonel Sladen answered that the subject was one on which he could say nothing definite at present, but he assured them that they might be confident that, whatever was done, the best interests of the country would be consulted. The Ministers hinted that placing the Mengoon Prince on the throne would be a desirable measure. They also expressed disapproval of the Myoung Oke Prince.

During this interview the troops had been concentrating on the palace, the sound of their bands causing, it is said, much alarm to the King. General Prendergast, however, according to the understanding with Colonel Sladen; patiently waited outside the enclosure, till the latter appeared at about a quarter past four o'clock. After entering an enclosure, and making a brief examination of the gateway leading through the gateway, General Prendergast ordered in the Hazara Mountain Battery, the Hampshire Regiment, and the 1st Madras Pioneers, which corps were left in the palace as a garrison, the remainder of the troops then returned to the ships, which they reached between six and seven o'clock.

THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

WE are glad to learn that the agitation which has been started by the officers of the Telegraph Department in order to obtain a hearing of their case has already borne good fruit. Recent advices from home are to the effect that the Secretary of State has appointed a committee, consisting of Sir F. Halliday, Sir H. Davies, General Strachey, and the Hon'ble Mr. Dalyell, to inquire into the alleged grievances of the Department. This committee is in possession of a memorandum, dated 15th August last, in which the Telegraph officers state their case, the opinions of the English and Indian press, which have been reprinted and circulated, and a mass of other papers, including many private letters and memoranda from the aggrieved officers, all of whom are strongly against the half-hearted scheme of relief that was lately sent home by the Indian Government. This scheme has many objectionable features, and is neither adequate nor satisfactory. It is not surprising then that it should have met with the strongest opposition, and if we interpret correctly a telegram that recently appeared in the columns of a contemporary, it has already been rejected as not sufficiently liberal or comprehensive. A Sub-committee of the Indian Council is all very well as far as it goes, but what is wanted in addition is a similar committee of inquiry in this country, and until such a committee is appointed it will be impossible for the Government of India to over devise relief measures that will be satisfactory and acceptable to the Department in general. The India Office is naturally disinclined to go beyond the proposals of the Indian Government, and does not care to take the initiative in instituting and devising reforms, however much it may sympathise with any body of officers; but it is believed that if the Indian Government will, instead of sending home schemes that are apparently only meant for rejection, submit measures that are calculated to give full satisfaction to all concerned, such measures will receive favourable consideration.

The Government may, therefore, be urged to take early steps, in consultation with the officers of the Telegraph Department, to draw up such remedial measures as will remove for ever the grievances of which so much has been heard, and to support them with such an expression of their opinion as will insure their meeting with a favourable reception at home.

To ascertain what remedial measures are required, it is imperative that a committee should be appointed forthwith to investigate the cause of the stagnation of promotion and the other minor grievance that are creating such widespread discontent in the Department. What the size or constitution of such a committee should be it is not for us to attempt to state definitely, but the members should all be thoroughly impartial and independent, and be taken from the Civil Service, the army, and the Public Works Department.—*Pioneer.*

THE BURNING OF THE SHIP CHARLES WORSLEY.

THE iron ship Charles Worsley, of 1,323 tons register, left Chittagong with a cargo of jute on Wednesday, the 11th of November, for Dundee, commanded by Captain Forbes, with a crew of twenty-two men all told. Between 8 and 9 a. m. of the 13th, Friday, a cowrie was noticed by the gangway, an ordinary seamen, named William Morris, went down the chain locker for a south-wester belonging to one of the men, which had accidentally fallen in, fetching same he, owing to the darkness, he went up on deck, and procured an open lamp, and with a box of matches, went down again. He then lit the lamp, and having found the south-wester, was coming on deck, when the burning lamp in his hand, when the flame of the lamp accidentally set some jute on fire. He immediately gave the alarm that the ship was on fire, when the carpenter went down the chain locker, and some buckets of water were handed down to him, but to no purpose. By this time the Captain had come forward, and ordered all the hatches to be battened down. Every effort was made to extinguish the fire, but without avail. The boats were then ordered to be got ready, and by about 1 p.m. smoke was seen breaking out of the decks, and the fire visibly increasing, notwithstanding that water was continually being poured down. At 2 p.m. the forward lifeboat was lowered and towed astern, as fears were entertained of the foremast falling. By this time the decks were cracking, and it was found impossible to get anywhere under the forecastle. At about 5 p.m., the s.s. Khandalia was sighted and immediately rockets were fired for assistance; the singnals that the ship was on fire had been hoisted the whole day. Finding that the Khandala had observed the signals, the vessel's yards were backed to meet her, and shortly after a boat with the Captain put off to the steamer, all the foresails in the meantime being clewed up. On the return of the boat with the Captain, hawsers were passed to the Khandalia, with a view of towing the vessel into port. At the same time signals were arranged that, should this be found impossible by reason of the fire gaining rapidly, the officers and crew were to go on board the steamer. By about 8 p.m. shortly after the hawsers were passed, the fire broke out in a furious manner round the foremast, and as previously arranged the Captain, officers, and crew left the vessel in two lifeboats and the jolly boat, and got on board the Khandalia, when it was thought advisable to cut away the hawsers. After remaining by the ship for about two hours, and finding the fire still increasing, the steamer proceeded on her voyage to Rangoon, where the Captain and crew were landed.

The burning ship was observed from the steamer for about 20 miles with the flames rising up higher and higher. A Marine Court of Enquiry was held at Rangoon, where the Captain, Chief Officer and nine of the crew have remained, while the second officer, sailmaker, carpenter, boatswain, and eight seamen have been brought to Calcutta by the s.s. Ethiopia.—*Indian Daily News.*

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

a Lieut J P Barry, Bangalore
a Mr and Mrs Toole
Mr C O Leefe, England
Mr R D Dixon, England
a Mrs Barry, England
a Capt A Keene, England
Mr T D Beighton, England
Mr J A Anderson, England
a Mr A F Gradon, England
a Mr Andrews, England.
a Mr H H Murdock, England.
Mr E P Marriott, England
Mr C R Marriott, England
Captain Cuningham, England
Miss Jamson
Mr C Hume, England
Col Guinness
a Mr Sharps
Mrs Mearse
a Mrs Selfe
a General Hardy
Lt-Col and Mrs Higginson, Punjab
Revd Lethbridge
Mr and Mrs John Duncan, Kurrachee
Capt and Mrs Reilly, Quetta
Col Woodward, Umbala.
Mr and Mrs Seymour Fitzgerald
Mr and Mrs Thomas Ker
Mr and Mrs Wm Valk
Mr Wharton
Col Penny, R A, Bombay
Mr John Bristed, Bombay
Miss Bristed, Bombay
Mr Rowlandson, Bombay
Mr and Mrs MacRury, Bombay
Mr Thos Wilson, Bombay.
Mr Martin, Bombay
Mr Fergie, Bombay.
Mr R Cox, Bombay
Mr Pritchard, Bombay.
a Mr and Mrs Reilly, Poona
a Mr Jardine
a Miss Jardiné
Mr Pearse, Bombay
Mr Wm Morris, Bombay
a Mr Otto Martin, Bombay
a Capt Smith
Mr H Berry, Bombay
a Mr McVicar, Calcutta

Residents left during week marked (*a*) thus.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BOMBAY.

THE *Pioneer* writes:—The more military opinion is heard on the merits of the comming Commander-in-Chief of Bombay the more it seems to discredit the relatively superficial opinion of non-professional critics to whom, as a somewhat shy reserved man, he was not readily disclosed. In India he is most popularly known as once the Inspector-General of Artillery, a position in which an officer is but little in evidence as far as the public is concerned; but to be known to many, as he was, as one of our present Commander-in-Chief's most trusted Brigadiers in the Afghan Campaign stamps him as a good soldier, and his recent excellent work as head of the Ordnance Committee at home credits him with those scientific attainments which make a good soldier and an accomplished one. Moreover, he is in the prime of professional life and an earnest workman, so probably, after all, the Bombay people are to be congratulated on their new Chief. He will find plenty to do there of a kind that he should specially be fitted to undertake. The finest of all Indian commercial ports is perhaps worst defended for its needs in the world; money that has been almost lavishly spent in its armament and defences having been mostly invested with an ingenious application of the principle of how not to do it. It may be hoped that the end of General Arbuthnot's term of command may see the old order having given place to the new.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE RENDITION OF GWALIOR.

THE rendition of Gwalior is one of those events which will shed lustre on the annals of British Indian history. Lord Dufferin is fortunate in having been the means of restoring the celebrated fortress to Scindia, though we believe the restoration was decided upon in the ret n of his illustrious predecessor. What about the Berars, and what about according the long withheld justice to H. H. the Nizam?—*The Spectator.*

THE *Bombay Chronicle*:—We conclude that the rendition of the fortress of Gwalior and the cantonment of Morar though apparently a tardy act of justice on the part of the British authorities to one of the most powerful and loyal feudatories of the British Crown, will go far to cement stronger than before the bond of union subsisting between the Government of Her Majesty and the said Native Prince and serve to convince again all the other chiefs in the country of the desire of the representatives of the British power to treat them with possible justice and consideration in matters involving their own rights and interests though the same may be found intimately connected with concerns of State-policy or political or military exigency, affecting the whole Indian Empire.

THE *Subodha Patrika* in referring to the Viceroy's speech announcing the rendition of the fortress of Gwalior says:—This acknowledgment of the loyalty of the Princess and confidence in them, however, will remain incomplete so long as a half suspicious and half wistful glance is thrown at their armies and their rights and interests invaded by a subtle pressure exercised through the Politicals—Lord Mayo's dangerous officials"—can Lord Dufferin do anything to set this matter at rest once for all.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S ELECTION.

THE *Bombay Chronicle* says:—It gives us great pleasure to note that Sir Richard Temple one of the former Governors of Bombay, has been elected a member of the new Parliament, for Worcestershire, Southern Division. His success will be a welcome gain to India. We say so deliberately, not withstanding the difference of opinion in native circles on the subject. We believe that Sir Richard will prove a host in himself as an authority on Indian subjects that may be brought for the consideration of the British House of Commons. His knowledge is vast and varied in respect of all Indian matters, political, social, and administrative. He understands thoroughly the real wants of the country and the wishes and capabilities of the people of its different parts. He has clear views as to what ought to be done and what not by the authorities for the sake of good government in the country and the happiness and welfare of its immense population. Some of those views may require correction and others modification, but upon the whole Sir Richard is not likely to prove at all a bad counsellor or a dangerous adviser to the House of Commons or the British Government in respect of Indian affairs.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

THE *Indian Spectator* says:—The results of this year's elections have hitherto proved very unfavourable to India, not so much in the sense that they are absolutely prejudicial to our interest as in the sense that they upset our calculations and show how very little we have yet succeeded in winning over the British elector to take cause with the weak and the neglected. Whether this is due more to the ignorance and selfishness of the elector himself, or to some inherent defect in our own hastily improvised organisation, remains to be considered. In the meantime, we have to take note of what has happened in spite of our strenuous efforts to secure some slight repre entation of India in the imperial Parliament. Coming to particulars, we are free to admit that it is not the success of our opponents that disappoints us so much as the failure of our friends. Mr. J. M. Maclean, Sir Roper Lethbridge, Sir Lewis Pelly, Sir James Fergusson, and Sir Richard Temple, are welcome to the honours of the House that they undergone by some of them, and the heavy stake embarked by the others. It is open to them, now that they have realized their heart's desire, to acquit themselves in a manner to earn the confidence of the Indian community, whom they may fairly represent in Parliament without in any way incurring the displeasure of their English constituents. But what has Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose done to be jilted in this heartless fashion? The return of this one Indian candidate would largely make up for our disappointment. But it seems past prayaing for this year. The defeat of Mr. Ghose confirms our opinion that India ought to have permanent Native delegates in England. We were not quite sure at any time of Messrs. Digby and Seymour Keay. They belong to a class of politicians whom British electors are ill prepared to appreciate. They are looked upon as violent extremalists. And however well-informed and well-intentioned they may be, their countrymen, in their present state of enlightenment, cannot but fight shy of their pessimism. We are sorry for the man, who has been overtaken Mr. Blunt's candidature. He seems to have entered the field rather late. With equal regret we note the failure of Sir J. B. Phear, from whose sober zeal and solid acquirements as friends in Indian expected to derive considerable benefit.

THE JUNAGADH RAILWAY.

KATTYWAR is still considerably backward in point of commercial enterprise. The first honourable step towards remedying this evil was taken by the Maharaja of Bhowngagar and the Rajah of Gondal. Though the State of Junagarh has been left behind in the matter of railways, it may be said that the project of constructing a railway to Veraval existed in the minds of the Junagarh officials long before the work was commenced in other parts of the Kattywar peninsula. Junagarh is now anxious and ready to undertake a line between Jetpur and Veraval. The state is peculiarly fortunate in having the whole country between the two stations. Junagarh wants to pay the whole cost of constructing the line. It therefore stands to reason that the state should have the exclusive charge of the railway without any interference on the part of the British authorities. We hear that the latter insist on having a hold on the line, which is consequently delayed. The Junagarh Durbar have wisely given way on certain points of Police Jurisdiction, and the Paramount power now would do well to give up someminor points of detail.—*Kaisar-i-Kind.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, December 4.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·93
Temperature of the Air	76·2
Wet Bluh Thermometer	61·7
Dew Point	57·9
Relative humidity of Air	·547
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudod =8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·5
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	68·1
General Directions of Wind*	ENE, NE, NW, NNW, N, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	309

* From midnight to midnight.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 1st December as compared with that for the 17th November:—

LIABILITIES.	November 17. Rs.	A.	P.	December 1. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	20,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	41,57,624	15	0	41,57,274	15	0
Treasury Balance	1,74,70,074	6	9	1,55,55,709	15	8
Other Deposits	3,91,11,468	14	6	3,92,39,750	14	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,63,987	2	7	4,25,582	1	8
Sundries	15,10,746	11	3	15,57,054	10	5
Rs.	8,27,13,902	2	1	8,09,38,372	9	5

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	62,32,643	10	0	61,61,634	14	0
Other authorized Invtmts	56,22,182	8	0	56,56,745	0	0
Loans on Govt. Securities	99,39,0·7	2	10	66,12,160	7	5
Credits on do.	1,01,11,377	11	5	1,01,03,605	5	1
Bills Discounted	1,57,85,705	14	3	1,52,21,551	11	3
Balances with other Banks	5,21,026	2	1	2,38,422	11	6
Bullion	1,59,529	14	9	12 2 3	14	6
Dead Stock	11,53,148	1	11	11,53,313	3	2
Stamps	7,727	5	0	8,436	15	0
Sundries	7,91,286	4	1	7,34,327	8	7
Cash at Head Office	1,44,39,981	12	7	1,51,20,144	11	3
Do. at Branches	1,92,62,565	11	2	1,93,37,980	3	9
	8,27,13 902	2	1	8,09,38,372	9	5

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE ATTEMPT ON M. DE FREYCINET.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Times* gives the following additional particulars of the attempt to shoot M. de Freycinet:—The man who discharged the revolver was taken to the office of M. Santucci, Commissary of Police of the Quartier of the Palais Bourbon. When asked what was his name he shrugged his shoulders and made no reply. He was equally silent when asked his age and what country he came from. "Let me sleep," he said; "I will perhaps tell you afterwards." He sat down quietly on a bench and looked about him very unconcernedly. At 3 o'clock M. Gragnon, the Prefect of Police, and M. Herbette, of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, arrived at the office, and the interrogatory was continued in their presence.

At first the man continued his refusals to reply to questions, but he soon gave way. "Yes," he said, in a strong Italian accent, "I fired a revolver at M. de Freycinet, and I threw my weapon into the Seine. I have no account to give you of my reason for doing this. My advocate will explain it when I am before the Court." "But I am the Commissary of Police; you should reply to my questions before you are sent before the Judges." "I do not choose to do so." "Who are you?" "I do not wish to say who I am." At this point M. Gragnon, who has been a Prefect in Corsica, noticed that the accused spoke with a Corsican accent. Ceasing to speak French, he said sharply, "Siete Corse?" The reply was, "No, Sir." "You are not stating the truth," remarked the Prefect, "and the proof of this is that you understood what I said." The interrogatory was then continued in the Corsican *patois*. The accused said that he had wished to kill M. de Freycinet on grounds of personal vengeance.

"He has injured," he said, "my honour and my interests. I have in my house a document in which I have put down day by day all my grievances." "Where is your house?" "I will tell you by-and-by—to-morrow, perhaps. I do not wish any one to go there without my advocate being present." "Do you know M. de Freycinet?" "I had never seen him, but I had bought one of his photographs, so as not to be mistaken. I had read in the newspaper that he went to the Cabinet Council by the Place Vendôme. I watched for his arrival, and went as near him as I could. If I missed, it was because my blood boiled. My sight became confused, and that injured the accuracy of the shot." "Where did you get the revolver?" "I have had it for 15 years. I will not tell you where I got it. That would help you to find my name. I do not mean to give it to you at present; I will by-and-by. I am not going to say more." And in spite of all efforts he persisted in remaining silent. He sat on the bench all the afternoon, watching with interest all that went on. The depositions of the two officers who took the accused into

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 5.

THE only alteration in the Stock Exchange quotations from London of yesterday is a decline of ¼ in Consols. The reason of this it is somewhat difficult to assign, as money is unchanged in value, and there is nothing on the surface of political affairs to account for it. Monday's news, however, will probably throw some light on the movement.

In the London Produce Markets quiet and unaltered seems the ruling tone; but Calcutta Linseed has declined 6d. per quarter to arrive. The Goat Skin sales have closed steady, the total number of skins sold being 770,000. The Sheep Skin sales have opened steady. This is a branch of trade which is rapidly rising in importance, the exports from India for the official year 1884-85 showing an increase in value of upwards of 10 lakhs as compared with the previous year.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed quiet both for spot and arrivals. The sales were 8,000 bales, including 400 Surats; but while the one change in ready prices was a reduction of 1-16d. in Fine Dhollera, Americans to arrive were 1-32d. dearer in all positions up to February-March, and 1-64d. for later deliveries. To-day's market report comes dull, except for Surats, which are reported steady, with sales of 400 bales again out of a total of 7,000. In New York ready Mid-Uplands remain at 9 7-16, but April deliveries were 3 points lower yesterday at 9·74 cents., from which there is no change to-day.

The summary of the week's operations in the staple shows that the trade have taken 70,000, export 6,000 bales, which, against an import of 94,000, leaves an addition to the Liverpool stock of 18,000, bringing it up to 6,000 bales over the corresponding day last year. The visible supply for all Europe has increased in the interval by 100,000 bales, but is still 235,000 bales less than last year, and 345,000 under the year before. The receipts at the American ports still keep light, and for the season so far are 107,000 bales less than last year. They are, however, on a par with the figures of 1882-83, the large crop season, and it will be interesting to watch whether they will now be kept up, as in that year, at a comparatively full level to the end of the month. The week corresponding to that now beginning was the turning point in the receipts of the two preceding seasons, and should no falling off be apparent next week, large crop estimates will derive additional support.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Week's receipts	242,000	274,000	264,000
" exports to U. K.	74,000	128,000	104,000
" Cont.	77,000	120,000	57,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	2,961,000	2,767,000	2,671,000
" Exports to U. K. " "	759,000	931,500	748,000
" Cont. " "	703,000	697,400	647,000
" Stock in the Ports	910,000	909,000	1,050,000
Saturday's Receipts	40,000	45,000	56,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 4th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Total supply of all kinds	2,550,000	2,785,710	2,895,320
" " Surats	129,000	332,840	327,670

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	443,000	427,650	499,925
" London	17,000	44,000	51,000
American afloat	200,000	307,000	287,000
East Indian "	5,000	14,000	44,000
	655,000	792,650	841,925
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 3-16d.	5 13-16d.	5d.
" Good Fair Dhollera	4½d.	4 7-16d.	4 3-16d.
Difference	13-16d.	1½d.	1 11-16d.

Cotton in Bombay continues to meet a very fair demand. Sellers of Omras have again accepted a reduction of Re. 1 per candy, which has been sufficient to bring about a considerable business, sales being reported of Good Omras at Rs. 190 and Rs. 181, Good Julgaum and Karinja at Rs. 182, and Good Broach at Rs. 209, all for March delivery. Dholleras are still quoted at Rs. 185, Rs. 190, and Rs. 197 for good, fully good, and fine; but sellers and buyers will no doubt come nearer together when cotton comes in sight, as has been the case in Omras. For Bengals there is an inquiry, but business is restricted by the firmness of sellers, who are deterred from offering freely by the comparatively light supplies. In the districts the receipts into the local markets are much smaller than was generally counted upon for this period of the season, and doubts are beginning to be entertained as to whether the crop of Bengals will turn out the large yield which was confidently expected. One good authority now talks of reducing his estimate to ten annas, and unless arrivals begin to increase in the course of the next week or ten days, we shall be disposed to think he is justified in making the reduction.

In WHEAT we have nothing new to report. Home reports are by no means strong, and buyers here are working very warily, while sellers are firm.

SEEDS generally are very quiet. Of Gingelly, the arrivals have increased materially within the past few days, making dealers more willing to sell.

FREIGHTS are steady. For Hull, early shipment, considerable engagements have been made at 20s., and the Clan Line has booked Wheat for Liverpool, late December shipment, at 16-3d. per ton. Current market rates are as follows:—

	Ready.	Forward.
Liverpool		16-3 to 22-6
London	16-3	17-6 to 20
Havre	20	
Dunkirk	21-3	21-3 to 25
Antwerp	21-3	
Marseilles	21-3	
Trieste	27-6	27-6 to 32-6 at 2.

EXCHANGE.—We have still nothing but extreme quietness to report, rates being unchanged in every particular, notwithstanding a decline of 1-16d. per oz. in Bar Silver in London, reported by private telegrams. Calcutta advices also come quiet and unaltered. For ready bills we give the following rates:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6 3-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 5-32d.	"
Do. Three months' sight.	1s. 6 5-16d.	"
Credits	1s. 6 13-32d.	"
France " " "	1'94.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady at Rs. 97½ to 9-16 for Fours ready, and Rs. 97 1-16 forward. Fours-and-a-half have recovered again to Rs. 99¾.

SHARES:—The market is very steady all round. Bank of Bombays are up to Rs. 720, and the improvement is no doubt justified by the prospects of a capital business season with the up-country branches. Bombay Cotton Press are Rs. 2½, Mofussils Rs. 7½, and Fort Press Rs. 25 per share better. Spinning Mills are steady but unchanged. Bombay-Burmah Trading have receded to Rs. 3,925. Kemp and Co., Limited, are up to Rs. 329. Prince of Wales Fire Insurance have advanced to Rs. 1,600.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 2, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

MESSRS. MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., in re-organising the optician department of their business desire to bring into still greater prominence these universally popular, though highly priced, spectacles which their long experience enables them to recommend with confidence as being really what the name implies the most perfect spectacles that can be worn—Only the purest and hardest Brazilian pebble is used, and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, parallel to the plane of the natural cleavage of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction while in the frames, of the very best materials and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by, and resulting from, his wide practical experience of the subject; and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
First class certificate and silver medal, the Highest Award for excellence.
Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84.
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

AORON—PARSLOE—December 5, at St. Andrew's Church, by the Rev. A. B. Watson, Eugene E. Aoron, third son of the late H. H. Aoron, Esq., of Bristol, to Florence, third daughter of Edmond Parsloe, Esq., of 412 Monument Road, Birmingham.

LAWDER—ELLIS—November 28, at St. Joseph's Church, Chudderghat, Hyderabad, Deccan, Edward John, second son of Major-General E. J. Lawder, Madras Staff Corps, to Madge, fifth daughter of George Ellis, Esq., late Madras Civil Service.

MEYER—HENDERSON—November 23, at St. Andrew's Church, by the Rev. A. B. Watson, Alexander William George, eldest son of Dr. Meyer, to Mary Julia (Minnie), eldest daughter of Mr. John Henderson. (English and Calcutta papers please copy.)

DEATH.

THE BEGUM SAHEB OF JANJIRA—December 3, at Murud Janjira, the Begum Saheb, wife of the Nawab of Janjira, deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DARLING—November 30, at Calicut, the wife of Robert Darling, Bank of Madras, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BRYSON—ROSS—November 23, at All Souls' Memorial Church, Cawnpore, by the Revd V A Kinsman, Chaplain, Alexander Courtenay Bryson, Opium Department, to Minnie, eldest daughter of the late Samuel Ross, Esq, of Pubbie, Newtownstewart, Co. Tyrone.

DENNYS—GORDON-YOUNG—December 1 at St Luke's Church, Jullunder, George William Patrick, (Surgeon, I M D), third son of Major-General J B Dennys, R S C, to Alice Isabel, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel G Gordon-Young, Commissioner, Jullunder Division.

GREENWOOD—UNDERWOOD—November 25, at St. Maurice's Church, Vidanagar, James Frederick Greenwood, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, son of Yates Greenwood, Esq., formerly of "The Wyke," Gramorre, Westmorland, to Augusta, daughter of Capt. J. A. Underwood, late Adjutant of Volunteers, Hounslow.

PRATT—HUMBLE—November 30, at St John's Church, Meerut, by the Revd G T Dennis, Charles Macdonald Pratt, Assistant Engineer, to Sidney Isabella Paxton, youngest daughter of the late G Humble, District Engineer, E I R.

TEICHMANN—ORAM—December 1, at the Circular road Baptist Chapel, Calcutta, by the Revd G Jordan, Revd Alfred Theodor Teichmann, to Katharine, eldest daughter of R E Sprague Oram, Esq., London

DEATHS.

CLIFFORD—December 1, at Lahore, Grace Henrietta, youngest child of Mr S Clifford, District Judge, Lahore, aged 1 year and 3 months.

VIBART—December 2, at Bellary, May Rose Meredith, the beloved infant daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs Henry M Vibart, aged 10 days.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"ON-LOOKER" and "H. H. W."—These subjects have for the present been sufficiently discussed.

"CANDOLAWALLA."—We cannot insert any more letters on this subject.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1885.

IT is now sufficiently evident that the elections which now draw to a close, will practically be a dead heat. The Liberals have gone up to 311, which is a majority of 67 over the Conservative 244. But the Nationalists number exactly 67, and thus a second time there is a tie between the Liberals on the one side, and the Conservatives and the Home Rulers on the other. On Thursday last the Liberals were 52 ahead of the Conservatives, but the Parnellites, then standing at 52, equalised the chances. A later return gave two extra to the Parnellites, which turned the balance against the Liberals, That slight preponderance has disappeared, and there is once more an exact equality. There is not now room for any considerable change in the situation, as 622 seats out of 670 have been filled. Of the 48 elections still to be decided, the Parnellites are certain to carry 13, with a possible 18. Deducting 13 from 48, we have 35 to be fought out between the Liberals and Conservatives. Any of the seats which may belong to Ulster will certainly be carried—except possibly in three cases—by the Tories, who will get the Nationalist vote where the Parnellites are not themselves strong enough to put in their own member. This will reduce the chance of the Liberals getting more than half the seats still to be fought for. Taking it that the Liberals carry 18 seats, and the Conservatives 17, out of the 35, the numbers in the new House will stand as follows:—Liberals, 329; Conservatives, 251; Home Rulers, 80. That the Parnellites may carry 85 seats is probable, for they have captured Dublin, which gives them two seats hitherto filled by Conservatives, and they hope to take three more. Taking the number at 80, they will, added to the 251 of the Conservatives, give the present Ministry a vote of 331 as against 329 of the Liberals. This may be regarded as an equipoise, for a majority of two in a full House is too infinitesimal to count upon. A passing cold, or even a sneeze on a damp evening, might dissipate it in a moment. A working majority does not exist.

In the late Parliament the Liberals numbered 349, and the Conservatives 243—a number which the latter have already passed now, with the prospect of some 17 or 18 yet to come. The Liberals had in 1880 a decisive majority over both Conservatives and Home Rulers, even counting the latter at their nominal number of 60. But as one-half of the then Home Rulers were Liberals, and voted with the Liberal Government on nearly all questions, Mr. Gladstone's majority was overwhelming. It has now disappeared altogether, except as against the Conservatives or the Home Rulers taken singly. These parties will from the necessity of the case, endeavour to avoid being taken in detail, and beaten, and it may be regarded as a political certainty that until new combinations are developed, the Conservatives and the Home Rulers will form a working alliance to exclude the Liberals from office. The voting on the whole has proved more favourable to the Conservative side than the most sanguine leaders of the party ventured to hope. Mr. Gladstone recently reminded his Mid-Lothiane constituents that Lord Salisbury in a magazine article a year ago showed the world "the interior of his mind," and his most favourable estimate placed the Conservatives in a minority of only 33 as compared with the Liberals in Great Britain. His lordship, with great candour, had admitted that that estimate was too favourable to the Conservatives, and that probably their real strength would be less than he had supposed. He had already given another calculation which placed the Conservative minority at 120 or thereabouts. The actual minority, as we have seen above, will probably be 78—a figure which permits Lord Randolph Churchill's project of an alliance with the Home Rulers to secure at least a bare majority. A month since, the leader of the democratic wing of the Tory force, was prepared to regard as a practical triumph anything less than an actual majority, as with the Irish vote the Ministry could face the new Parliament, and fight on something like equal terms for power. Fortune has been more kind to him, and there can be no doubt that he will know how to avail himself to the full of the advantage which he holds. Last week, before matters had got so far, Mr. Chamberlain gave it as his opinion that before long it would be necessary to hold fresh elections. This was of course a confession on the part of the Radical leader that his party was already defeated, and had nothing to hope for in the new House. The organizer of the Caucus clamours for another appeal to the constituencies before their just elected representatives have had a single sitting. He asks without the loss of a moment for a new shuffling of the cards which may give him a better deal. The significance of the admission that the Liberals do not see their way to success in the House as it will stand from to-day, scarcely requires to be pointed out. But Mr. Chamberlain's prayer for fresh elections is absurdly premature. The new Parliament will live its life and be judged by its works like all other Parliaments, except that which was called "Short," and is remembered mainly because it was the immediate predecessor of that which was "Long" with a vengeance. Nothing could be gained by asking the electors to reconsider to-morrow the questions which they dispose of to the best of their lights to-day. The men, the principles, and the prospects are the same; and the verdict would, no doubt, be also the same. Hereafter when party groupings take a different form, and special measures of importance are in controversy, a new appeal to the country may be demanded by the "outs." But whichever party is in possession of power, and sees its way to retaining it, will be as loath to try the fortune of the ballot-box as the victims of the three last appeals may reasonably be. Any immediate recurrence to the electors is not possible; it would have no object, and not change the situation, while men and measures remain what they have been at any hour during the last ten days.

The Duke of Wellington's practical question will once more be heard—How is the Queen's Government to be carried on? The Conservatives are in office, and the Liberals can be in no hurry to turn them out and take their seats in front of a combined Opposition counting a couple of votes more than themselves. The Opposition before which they succumbed in power was not so strong, either in numbers or in the confidence which springs from success, as that which they would now have to encounter. A Liberal Government could not make good its footing in the face of 251 Conservatives and 80 Home Rulers. The obvious strategy will be to occupy an imposing position on the Opposition benches, and see how long the understanding between Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Parnell will last. There is not much prospect that the understanding will come to an end speedily. If the Ministry were thrown over cavalierly and without a decent interval by the Irish party, the latter would entail upon themselves the lasting animosity of the Conservatives, without necessarily securing the lasting friendship of the Liberals. The circumspection and foresight of the Home Rule leader have become proverbial, and he is not likely to commit the mistake of swapping horses while crossing a stream. No immediate or precipitate change in the *status quo* is to be looked for, so far as he is concerned. Mr. Gladstone may or may not follow up his declaration of opinion in Mid-Lothian that, if due precaution be taken, the Irish question may be settled by concessions which would give to Ireland "the unstinted right to deal with matters purely and properly Irish." Mr. Parnell, at Liverpool, met this advance by urging Mr. Gladstone to bring his great intellect to bear to the promoting of a constitutional course—which no living man was better able to do—and draw up a programme giving self-government to Ireland, "subject to the conditions and limitations stipulated for safeguarding the supremacy of the Crown and the maintenance of the unity of the Empire." If Mr. Gladstone should respond to this invitation, the alliance between the present Ministry and the Third Party may not be very protracted. On the other hand, there are reasons which may lead to an unexpected combination *ad hoc* between the Liberals and the Ministry. Mr. Gladstone in Mid-Lothian suggested the nature of certain considerations, when speaking of the beneficial results of meeting the demand of Ireland for local self-government consistent with the unity of the Empire, and he added, "Some may say, why not allow the present Government to work it out?" He could not, he said, give a positive answer to that question, but he had in mind that Tory Governments are sometimes able to carry measures of importance, when once they have made up their minds to it, with a greater facility than Liberal Governments could do it. He instanced as cases in point the Corn Laws dealt with by Sir Robert Peel, and Household Suffrage carried by Mr. Disraeli after educating his party. The implication of all this was, of course, that the Liberal leader is prepared to co-operate with the Conservative Ministry in effecting a safe settlement of the Irish self-government question. Should that arrangement be come to—and the example of concerted action in respect to the Redistribution Bill is referred to as a precedent by the *Times*—the chief difficulty lying on the threshold of the new Parliament, will be disposed of, without shock or friction, under the guidance of the Conservatives and with the concurrence of the Liberals. In any case an immediate change of Ministry is not now to be looked for. *Beati possidentes.*

RUTNAGHERRY is now named as the most likely place of Theebaw's exile. If this is the choice which the Government have made for him, there is small need to commisserate the uncrowned King upon the future that has been arranged for him. All that could make life irksome to him there would be that Rutnagherry is not Mandalay, to which place Theebaw's affection seems to cling with a highly sentimental attachment. Meantime it appears that in dethroning the Burmese King we have not exactly displaced the Burmese Government. Theebaw's Ministers remain in office, and a Proclamation which our correspondent at Mandalay says has been issued notifies to the population that they are to obey the authority of the Burmese Ministers pending the receipt of further order from the Government of India. But Colonel Sladen, the Chief Political Agent at head-quarters, will exercise an effective control over the action of the native authorities. This, of course, is a temporary arrangement, from which we are not yet warranted in drawing inferences as to the final decisions of the Government in regard to Upper Burmah. General Prendergast's new proclamation, we are told, speaks of the deposition of King Theebaw as an accomplished fact. But it does not speak—as it almost certainly would speak if such a course had been decided upon—of the annexation of the country as an equally irrevocable step. The word "annexation" would be as easy to pronounce as the word "deposition," and the fact that the Government have not pronounced it is not without significance. Everything that has yet been done is quite consistent with an intention to control and protect without annexing, and as there must still be strong reasons in favour of the former course we must not be surprised if it should prove that the intentions of the Government do not go beyond that. Putting the announcement which our correspondent makes to-day in association with Lord Salisbury's declaration of an intention to "make as little alteration as may be consistent with the interests of the population and the demands of our own Empire," it is the more easy to credit the information which reached us a few days since that whatever conclusion may ultimately be arrived at, no resolution for annexation has yet been taken. It is known that Lord Dufferin is anxious to arrive at an independent judgment of the necessities of the situation by a personal conference on the spot with the Chief Commissioner. We understand that His Excellency leases Calcutta about the 15th inst. for Burmah to see for himself whether the final word should be annexation or protectorate; and the issue may safely be left in his hands.

THE Bombay Natural History Society, which has lately gained a large accession of members, has a new sphere of usefulness opened out for it, if it can find means of occupying it. The November number of the Journal of the Society of Arts contains some correspondence that took place recently between Surgeon-General Balfour and the Secretary of State for India about the insect pests that occasionally do so much harm to Indian crops. Dr. Balfour, having prepared the article on "Insects" in the latest edition of his "Cyclopædia of India," can claim to be a specialist, and his remarks are therefore worthy of attention. He represents that in England there is a system in vogue by which agriculturists obtain an annual report on the insects injurious to food crops. Such a system he wants to see introduced in India, where every year cultivators have to suffer some loss from the pests which attack agricultural produce. The extent of the ravages thus committed, though slight as a rule, is in some years formidable enough to require serious consideration at the hands of all concerned. Hitherto no special measures have been adopted in India whenever a blight has occurred, except such as might be suggested by individuals who might happen to have some knowledge of that particular insect. Dr. Balfour points out that now special knowledge on the subject is available, and if only steps could be taken to prepare an annual report which should enumerate and describe the insects which are injurious to agricultural, horticultural, and forest produce, some of this knowledge might be applied with advantage to the removing of this evil. In this he counts upon the support of entomological societies in Europe and in India. Miss Omerod, the lady who annually prepares the report in England, goes with him thoroughly in this matter. She suggests that even individuals by keeping their eyes open could do good work in this direction, as the result of the separate observations of several individuals would by degrees probably give all the information needed, or at least serve to direct more scientific inquirers. It is perhaps too much to expect the Indian agriculturist to help himself in this matter just at present, but officers in charge of districts should be able to do something. One or two facts pointed out by Miss Omerod are instructive. She says:—"The great mistake is in waiting until the attack is unusually destructive, and then consulting those who, though eminently skilled in the classification of insects, have no idea, or well-founded knowledge, of the points of agricultural treatment or forestry which must be brought to bear on the insects in special stages of life. Likewise (as occurred not long ago) to advise reliance on the insectivorous animals of England for help in India or Ceylon is a decided mistake."

THE exposure of the brutality attending the Dusserah observances at Kalyan has been so far successful that it has led to the issue of stringent instructions for the prevention of these hacking and slaughtering rites in future. But it is not at Kalyan alone, nor is it to buffalo torturing alone, that the instructions contained in the Resolution published last week will need to be applied. We hear that at Belgaum two buffaloes, after having been decked with garlands and led round the bazaar, were treated just like the victims of the Kalyan Mahar propitiatory brutality. At Belgaum, too, the civil authorities remained in convenient ignorance of what was being done, official ignorance in this case also being deemed available for covering popular delinquencies. Such, at least, is the report that reaches us, and after the sensible instructions which have been given the Government are not likely to let these allegations pass by without an inquiry at least as searching as that which was instituted at Kalyan. The most satisfactory thing in the recent Resolution is, that it expressly declares that the pretensions of a religious purpose in atrocities of this kind is not to be held as an excuse for not interfering with them. That excuse, it may be remembered, has been pleaded in the case of the practice of throwing five kids to the alligators at Mugurpir, near Kurrachee, but we should expect that it will no longer be available for the toleration of that or of much greater scandals.

THE satisfaction with which many of our contemporaries have noticed the appointment of Mr. Wordsworth to the Shrievalty of Bombay is as natural as it is sincere, and we believe it accords with a feeling which very largely prevails in the community. But there is a right way and a wrong way of complimenting the new Sheriff upon the compliment that the Government have paid him, and we apprehend that Mr. Wordsworth himself would be the last to approve of a suggestion that was made by a contemporary yesterday to "add to the *éclat*" of his installation, by the presentation of a purse and an address. Whether or not the Government would stand in the way, as it is suggested they would not, Mr. Wordsworth certainly would have no inclination to participate in a double breach of explicit rules, which have good sense and convenience to recommend them, and which are all the more worthy of being faithfully observed in that they leave open many other ways of giving expression to the gratitude of the public for such high service as the principal of the Elphinstone College has done in educational and other causes.

GOVERNMENT AND THE EXHIBITION PROJECT.

THE following Resolution has been issued by the Bombay Government relative to the abandonment of the project of holding an International Exhibition in Bombay in 1887-88:—

General Department.
Bombay Castle, 1st December, 1885.

Letter from Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai, Kt. C.S.I., and other Guarantors of the Bombay International Exhibition of 1887-88, dated——August 1885—Forwarding copy of a letter addressed by them to the Chairman, Executive Committee, Bombay International Exhibition recommending that in the circumstances explained the scheme for holding an International Exhibition in Bombay in 1887-88 may be abandoned altogether.

Letter from the President of the General Committee of the International Exhibition proposed to be held in Bombay, dated 20th Novemcer 1885—Forwarding a report of the proceedings of the meeting of the Guarantors of the proposed Bombay International Exhibition held on the 18th idem, at which the following proposal was carried by a large majority:—

"That in the present state of affairs it is advisable to abandon the project of holding an International Exhibition in Bombay in 1887-88, and that the guarantors' bond be forthwith cancelled."

Stating that the expenses incurred by the original Committee appointed by Government, of which he was asked to accept the Presidentship, and also the small expenses lately incurred in connection with subsequent Committees amount altogether to about Rs. 2,750; requesting that the Accountant-General may be instructed to place this amount at his disposal in order that he may close accounts; and adding that under existing circumstances, Government will understand the distaste with which he would have to attempt to collect the money by public subcription.

RESOLUTION.—As a majority of the guarantors is of opinion that it is advisable to abandon the project of holding an International Exhibition in Bombay in 1887-88 the Governor in Council does not desire to press the scheme, and the view of the guarantors who may fairly be held to represent the preponderance of public feeling in Bombay on the subject may be accepted.

2. The Secretary of State and the Government of India may be informed of the proceedings of the guarantors and of the decision now arrived at by the guarantors and by Government, and the Supreme Government should be requested to inform this Government how much of the sum placed from Bombay Provincial Revenues at the disposal of the various local Governments and of the Government of India itself for the preparation of collections for display at the London and Bombay Exhibitions, has been actually expended.

3. All expenditure in this Presidency in connection with proposed Bombay Exhibition should be stopped. The Accountant-General should be asked to place a sum of Rs. 2,750 at the disposal of the President of the General Committee of the Bombay Exhibition to meet the charges incurred by the Committee. The President should be requested to furnish the Accountant-General with a statement showing how this sum has been expended when the accounts have been closed. This order is issued with the concurrence of Government in the Financial Department.

4. The thanks of Government should be given to the President and the members of the Committee for their valuable exertions and disinterested labours.

JOHN NUGENT,
Acting Chief Secy. to Govt.

THE following letter speaks for itself:—

General Department.
Bombay Castle, 1st December, 1885.

To Sir Mungalda's Nathubhai, Knight, C.S.I., and others, Guarantors of the Bombay International Exhibition of 1887-88.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated August, 1885, forwarding copy of a letter addressed by you to the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Bombay International Exhibition, in which it is recommended that in the circumstances explained the scheme for holding an International Exhibition in Bombay in 1887-88 may be abandoned altogether.

In reply, I am to inform you that as a majority of the guarantors of the proposed Exhibition, at their meeting held on the 18th ultimo, was of opinion that it was advisable to abandon the project of holding the Exhibition in 1887-88 the Governor in Council does not consider it desirable to press the scheme, and has accepted the view of the guarantors, who may fairly be held to represent the preponderance of public feeling in Bombay on the subject.—I have, &c.,

J. NUGENT,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

KASHMERE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SRINUGGUR, Nov. 28.

THE Resident, Colonel Sir O. St. John, returned here from Jummu and his visit to the Viceroy at Ajmere two days ago, but I regret to add that he is entirely prostrated by a serious attack of fever. The attack seems to have been somewhat sudden, for he was prevented from finishing his journey and had to send a telegraphic message to Srinuggur for medical attendance before he could proceed any further. Six marches from Jummu were completed, and while crossing the Banibal Pass the first symptoms of fever came on. On arriving at Vernag, the first halting-place in the Valley, Sir Oliver was obliged to send off a telegram to Srinuggur, announcing that he was too ill to go further, and asking for the Civil Surgeon, Dr. Leahy, to come to his assistance. Here was an opportunity for some smart work. The telegram was received at about a quarter to four in the afternoon, and by a quarter-past five the doctor was ready to start with medicines, rezais, and such other needful articles, which were entrusted to twelve sowars of the Maharaja's, kindly sent by order of the Dewan Saheb the Governor of Kashmere. The distance was between thirty-five and forty miles, and the darkness was overcome by runners with touches, a sowar being sent on ahead to a village a few miles distant to order torches to be got ready. By steady galloping Islamabad was reached about midnight, and after a stay of an hour or two there the rest of the journey to Vernag, about fifteen miles, was completed by four o'clock the next morning. It must be borne in mind that there is only a bridle path all the way, and that the natural inequalities of the ground are not levelled as in most countries, and the last fifteen miles were over stones that winter torrents for many years have rounded off, and as those stones lie thick together riding over them at night is very trying work. At Vernag the Maharaja has a summer palace, in which Sir Oliver St. John had taken refuge. He was agreeably surprised to find medical relief so speedily. He was carried in a dooli that day to Islamabad, and put on board one of the Maharaja's boats which had previously been sent there in expectation of his arrival, and Srinuggur was reached, and the Residency, the following day. There is not any change materially for the better in his condition just yet, and it is feared that several days must pass before he can be considered convalescent. I may remark, by way of showing the difficulties to be met with in a night ride of this sort in Kashmere, that none of the twelve sowars put in an appearance at Islamabad, being all left behind on the road; but an official sent by the Governor, a gallant old Sikh, kept up the whole way, and rode in to Vernag with the doctor and his European friend who volunteered to accompany him.

Among the changes going on here now there is a rumour that the Maharaja does not wish to renew the engagement with the two French gentlemen who have charge of the vineyard and make the wine. Their agreement is at an end in a few months; but to let them go would be a mistake. They are both excellent men, well up to their work, and are willing to renew their agreements. There is a large quantity of new wine in casks which requires great care for some years to come, and to introduce new and perhaps inexperienced persons would be probably to spoil all the wine. It is needful to draw attention to this matter, as an intrigue has been going on, there are good grounds for suspecting, for some time past, the result of which, if successful, would be certainly bad both for the wine and the vineyard. Therefore it would be better to allow M. Pechaux and M. Boulley to remain at their posts for another term of five years.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I quite accidentally came across an extract from your paper upon the above subject. Coming as I do from that part of England where, I believe, the textile technical education first received its impetus, *i. e.*, the Yorkshire Mechanics' Institute, and having had a share in my own country, I would like, in a humble way, to assist any movement in India having the above object in view. In Yorkshire the first step was taken at the night-school. After the day's work was finished and the evening meal partaken of, a group, consisting of mechanics, engine-drivers, cotton and wool mill-hands, clerks, warehousemen, etc., etc., would wend their way to the night-school, each one following his inclination, attending such classes as were of most interest to them in their trade and callings. But all were acquired to attend the drawing class. Being myself one of these early students, I can speak favourably as to the practical instruction imparted there. Many of the students owed their advanced positions in life to the technical education so received. Before I came out to India, nearly two years ago, I need hardly say that the facilities for acquiring technical education had increased considerably. As a member of the Chamber of Commerce in my town, I well remember our deputing gentlemen from amongst our number to visit and report to us upon the technical instruction being given in other countries that we might improve our own system of working technical schools. The Worshipful Clothmakers Company of London also deputed gentlemen from our midst to report upon similar subjects, and the Society for the Promotion of Scientific Industry deputed especially qualified artisans to visit exhibitions and report progress upon such trades and callings, etc., as the following:—Woodwork, ivory, cutlery, watchmaking, cotton and woollen spinning and weaving, calico bleaching, printing, and dyeing, designs in wood and metal, paper manufacture, machinery in general, ceramic-ware, stationery, engines, machine tools, locomotive engines, engineers' machine tools, silk-weaving machinery, saddlery and harness, gold and silver, electroplate-ware, and so on through the variety of trades affecting the welfare of the nation. These reports I still have by me. It was by such efforts as these that technical education received the first impetus, and was finally placed within reach of the masses of the industrial classes. Technical education is not meant to supplant the training received in the military workshop or school, but rather to supplement it. In England technical schools have been promoted mainly by private enterprise; but in other European countries, such as Germany and France, the educational system is so thoroughly organised by the State and municipal authorities that there is really no need, as in England, for private assistance. This is the reason why other European countries have got so much ahead of Great Britain in their technical education. This fact ought not to be lost sight of by the Government of India, as it is not likely that those Governments would have continued to support and enlarge existing technical schools, and keep founding others, if their success had not been satisfactory. I offer these few suggestions, the result of my experience and knowledge of the early stages of technical education, in the hope that I might prevent too premature action, and the expenditure of money which might afterwards be found incapable of better employment. Much money is often needlessly expended on costly buildings, plant, and machinery, before experience has been gained by simpler and less expensive methods of procedure. Such a course is likely to damage rather than help forward an enterprise so important and desirable for India. Having now some knowledge of many classes of natives, Hindoo, Mahomedan, Burmese, Anglo-Indians, &c., I am quite convinced that here there is an aptitude which only requires guiding. Now that education has spread over the whole breadth of India, creating an intelligence ripe for further development, I cannot help thinking that the most powerful lever for breaking in upon the prejudices which militate against India's progress is technical education. How best to accomplish that is, no doubt, a problem difficult to solve. My suggestions are as follows:—

1st.—Private enterprise in India will not be sufficiently strong to sustain an educational system of this kind. It may initiate, but its sustenance should develop partly upon Government and partly upon municipal control. Where no municipal authority exists, the magistrate of a district, along with a committee of fifteen parties interested in the trades of the district where it is desirable to found an institution or school of this description, might be appointed to control and organise. This method works well in Germany.

2nd.—The youth of India, on leaving school, should be encouraged, by means of diplomas and free scholarships, to undergo a course of technical education for a period.

3rd.—Special buildings need not be provided until the actual requirements of the districts have been ascertained, as any ordinary building would serve the purpose in the beginning.

4th.—Expensive machinery is not required in the initiatory stages, as models made of wood, showing the construction, and light-made machinery moveable by hand power are more practicable for teaching purposes at first. I know schools where expensive machinery was first employed, but had mostly to be discarded in favour of the model hand-working system.

5th.—A museum should be provided, consisting of models of every description of machine and design. Most of this can be obtained by Government from the Patent Office. As they have been supplying foreign technical schools with these models, there should be no difficulty in obtaining some for India, along with a constant supply of the new inventions and ideas which are daily being added. Raw materials of every description, especially Indian, as well as all the products of the country, should be brought in for manipulation and comparison, that the varied stages of progress may be daily perceptible to the students' minds and sight. The museum should also be used as a lecture-room and a drawing studio. Pupils should be taken to see and study machinery of various kinds in motion, also buildings, bridges, railways, &c., for drawing from, etc. A good library of books upon technical subjects, and monthly magazines, should be provided for each school. Patterns or samples of the work of former generations should be collected to show the progress the age is making. Drawing is the most important foundation for technical education. Mechanics, chemistry, and industrial designs are the three most important branches of technical education. In proportion as the technical education of a people is increased, so are their home conforts. I have statistics by me proving this fact satisfactorily. What country in

TELEGRAMS.

DEPARTURE OF THEEBAW FROM MANDALAY.

THE FEELING OF THE POPULATION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY THRO' THAYETMYO, DEC. 2.

Mandalay, Nov. 29.—General Prendergast, accompanied by the guards and the Burmese Ministers, entered the palace to-day at about 2 p.m., and went to a small house in the palace grounds where Theebaw had been confined after his arrest at 9 o'clock this morning.

The King came into a raised verandah and remained sitting, while General Prendergast and the British officers were standing. His Burmese Ministers were in *shekko* position before him. His two Queens and the Queen-mother were present seated behind him. His face is not unpleasing. He barely looks his age of 29 years. He first begged to be allowed several days' stay in Mandalay, and afterwards reduced his request to one night; but was informed that it was absolutely impossible that he should be allowed to remain, and that he must go to-night on board the Thooriah, which was ready to start for Rangoon.

General Prendergast showed great patience throughout the interview, and the King was given to the last moment to bid good-bye to those who could not accompany him. His people, especially the women, were deeply affected. Both the King and Queen Supealat showed anxiety. Many of his people had deserted him during the night, and out of 300 maids of honour only 17 remained till this morning.

Our guards behaved very well under great temptation, many articles of value being strewn about the palace. On leaving, the General and staff led the way to the palace gate; then came, in the following order, the Queen's mother and Theebaw, with the two Queens clasping his hands; then the maids of honour, and numerous attendants carrying bundles. At the palace gate the King, Queen, and attendants got into bullock carriages, in which they were taken to the steamer. Extraordinary feeling was shown by the Burmese in the city, who *shekoed*, crying, on both sides of the streets as he passed. The streets were densely lined. The crowd at first was orderly, but a few stones were thrown at the guard on nearing the steamer.

Theebaw is accompanied by about 25 attendants, and will be well treated on board, one deck being reserved for him and his party.

Five battalions will be quartered in and about the palace to-night.

Many Burmese are looting in the suburbs of the town.

MANDALAY, DEC. 1.

Colonel Sladen, under General Prendergast, is carrying on the government with the assistance of Theebaw's Ministers, pending the orders of the Viceroy.

A meeting of the Council was held in the palace yesterday, when all were instructed to continue their work as heretofore.

The big bell in the palace, which it is the privilege of Royalty to sound, has been rung as usual every three hours to show that the government is being carried on.

Wonderful order prevails, considering that the occupation commenced only three days ago.

Theebaw made a statement posing as a martyr before leaving. The Kinwoon Minghee was allowed to accompany the King to Rangoon.

Numbers of arms are being brought by the population into the palace to-day, consequent on an order issued last night.

Two Native Infantry regiments are encamped to-day under the city walls.

DEC. 3.

All remains quiet here. General Prendergast is waiting the Viceroy's orders as to further action. Meanwhile orders have been sent through the Thinghees to the Burmese troops on the frontier that they are to return to Mandalay and surrender their arms.

A fresh proclamation is to be issued at once on the same lines as the first, but speaking of the British occupation of the country as an accomplished fact, and telling the people to receive the Mandalay Ministers' orders as heretofore. General Prendergast will take up his quarters in the palace, when it has been cleared of all property left there by Theebaw and his family.

The London *Times'* special correspondent has been sent back to Rangoon for breach of field press regulations.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DEC. 3.

General Prendergast has wired as follows:—

Dec. 28:—We continued to advance on Mandalay, leaving troops to dismantle the forts of Sagini and Thabyedan and the shore batteries. Thirty-two guns were destroyed at Sagini, and 14 at Thabyedan. No communication being received from the palace I landed troops at 1 o'clock on the afternoon, and surrounded the city and palace. The Kinwoon met me on the way, and asked for Colonel Sladen to go to the palace at once. Everything was quiet, but he antici pated a panic. At five the Minister came to me with Colonel Sladen, and tendered the submission of the King. I placed a guard on the palace, and arranged to come up the following day to receive formal submission.

"Dec. 29:—I interviewed the King and Queens at the palace. The troops formed on each side of the road, while I led the Royal family through the Throne Room to the east or Royal gate of the palace. They then entered carriages, and were conveyed under an escort of the brigade to the Thooria steamer, in which they proceeded to Rangoon under an escort of two companies of the Liverpool Regiment. Five regiments and a battery are on duty in the city to-night to keep order. The Italians Commotto and Molinari will also be deported. No ill-feeling was shown towards the British by the Burmans, but they threaten to plunder each other. Hence the large force placed in the city. Four Woongyees were present at my interview with Theebaw and the exodus of the Royal family from the palace."

It is said here that Theebaw will be sent to Ratnagherry on the Bombay coast. The Chief Commissioner leaves next week for Mandalay in the William Peel, which is undergoing repairs. Messrs. Burgess, Pilcher, Adamson, and Carter accompany him.

DEC. 4.

The special correspondent of the *Rangoon Gazette* wires that the British arrived at Mandalay at 10 o'clock on the 28th ult. The shore was lined with Burmese. There was no hostile demonstration. Signor Andreino, the Italian Consul, and two Germans came aboard, and stated that the only Europeans molested were the captain and two engineers of the Flotilla steamer Okpho, who had been imprisoned for seven days, but were released last night. They were the only Englishmen left.

The troops landed at 2 o'clock, and marched on the palace by three routes. They surrounded the outer wall. There was no disturbance anywhere. Not a single shot was fired. Colonel Sladen went to the palace and had an audience with King Theebaw, attended by the Queen and her mother. He said; "I surrender my crown and country to the British."

The Thooria, with the Royal prisoners, should reach Rangoon to-day. They are not to land at Rangoon. Directly the Thooria is signalled H.M.S. Sphinx goes to the mouth of the river, receives the party aboard, and takes them to their destination.

The *Rangoon Gazette* says the Flotilla Company will place two new powerful boats between Prome and Mandalay from January, for mails and passengers, bringing them to Rangoon in three days' journey from Mandalay. Cargo will be carried as previously by bi-weekly steamers with flats.

DEC. 5.

Mr. Bernard has issued a notification congratulating the officials and the people of this province on the admirable spirit and loyalty displayed everywhere by all classes during the recent war. He hopes to bring specially to the notice of the Viceroy the excellent services of the volunteers, who after working hard in the daytime, cheerfully undertook irksome patrol duties at night.

There will be a tendency on the part of robbers to escape from the upper country to the richer and quieter districts of Lower Burmah. Officers and people will have to work cordially together to prevent such criminals coming to the towns and villages of the delta.

DEC. 6.

The editor of the *Rangoon Gazette* has courteously informed me that his special correspondent with the Toughoo column states that Ningyan was occupied by our forces on Friday. The opposition was slight.

Theebaw and party arrived in the Thooria at 5 o'clock yesterday. He is still on board. Boats are not allowed to communicate with the Thooria. Both on the river and shore thousands of Burmese have been gazing intently on the vessel. The wisdom of keeping our prisoner in this way is doubtful. He should have been deported, as originally proposed, to the mouth of the river.

The *Rangoon Gazette's* special correspondent with the Ningyan column wires:—"We left Aylah on the 2nd. Reaching the village of Thawmagone we found only three persons in the village, who said the Burmese troops driven from Meebyagone had looted it in passing through.

"The column reached Ningyan on the 3rd. The villagers came out with presents of fruit, welcoming our arrival, and reporting that there were sixty dacoits in the town, looting and ill-treating the inhabitants; and that they were in possession of a small earthwork, intending to oppose us. Two companies of the Somersetshire Regiment skirmished up-hill to the work, and found it deserted. The mounted infantry pushed on to a village beyond Ningyan, and found the people welcoming our arrival. Many of them returned to Mingyan, glad of British protection. The governor had bolted with the troops. Complaints of dacoits are constant, Four people were killed by them the day previous to our arrival.

"Cholera broke out among our forces at Aylah, and there were twelve deaths; but no fresh case has occurred since leaving Thawmagone."

THE VICEROY ON THE SITUATION IN UPPER BURMAH.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, DEC. 6.

The Viceroy, replying to an address presented to him by the Municipality, observed regarding the Burmah affair:—Fortunately we have attained the object for which the Burmese expedition was undertaken without serious loss of life either to ourselves or to those unhappily opposed to us, and I have been informed that nothing could be more satisfactory than the goodwill and friendly spirit displayed by the population of Upper Burmah and Mandalay. As to future arrangements to be introduced in that region, they are now being considered carefully and deliberately; and after a full examination of the various elements of a most momentous question it is undoubtedly necessary, in order to preserve the security of Lower Burmah as well as our Eastern India frontier, that our political ascendancy should prevail throughout the Upper Valley of the Irrawaddy. Whether this may be best secured by the union of both sections of the Burmese Empire under British rule, or by reconstitution under certain conditions of the Kingdom of Upper Burmah, is a very grave and serious matter, not to be settled hastily or without anxious examination as to what will be conducive to the interests of India, to the welfare of the Burmese people themselves, and to the requirements of the Empire at large. Of this at all events you may be sure, that Government will not approach the question in any light or thoughtless spirit, nor in any way seek to commit the Government of Her Majesty prematurely to a line of action which may not ultimately merit the approval of the English people. We commenced the war against our will, and our chief consolation in the conquest of the Kingdom has been that the event has neither brought disaster upon the country we have taken, nor engendered feelings of animosity towards us amongst its inhabitants.

THE VICEROY'S HEALTH.

The Viceroy experienced a sudden attack of fever last evening. The reception at Government House was in consequence postponed. The fever continues to-day. Hopes are entertained that he will be rid of it in a few hours.

LATER.

The Viceroy was unable to fulfil his engagement at the Residency this afternoon in consequence of his illness. Two hundred survivors of the Mutiny were drawn up the whole afternoon at the Baillie Guard, waiting for inspection by His Excellency. The Viceroy's illness is not serious, but is similar to that many of the party suffered from during the trip.

THE MILITARY TRAGEDY IN RANGOON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DEC. 3.

Private Elward Humphries, Somersetshire Regiment, was yesterday found guilty by a jury of the wilful murder of Sergeant Maclauchlan, of the same regiment, last September, and was sentenced to death by the Recorder, subject to the confirmation of the Calcutta High Court.

THE RECORDER'S COURT.

DEC. 5.

Mr. Fox, Government Advocate, has been appointed an Additional Recorder.

THE POONA ELECTION APPEALS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DEC. 6.

On Saturday Huri Raoji withdrew his application, and appeared as an opponent to answer Mr. Nagurkar's petition challenging his election. After two adjournments to consider whether a *modus vivendi* could not be arrived at, the further hearing of the case was postponed until Saturday next, the judge remarking that before that time he trusted the disputants would have come to an amicable settlement.

CALCUTTA NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 6.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, accompanied by Colonel Trevor, Mr. Secretary Risley, and members of his personal staff, returned to town yesterday from his official tour in Orissa. He came as far as Diamond Harbour by steamer, and then, taking train, reached Sealdah terminus at six in the evening, when a handful of gentlemen, Europeans and natives, were present to receive him.

Mr. Justice Cunningham has, through the usual channels, asked the Chief Presidency Magistrate how it was that a prisoner committed for murder to the sessions now sitting was let out on bail.

Major Cooper and Captain Gordon, aides-de-camp to the Viceroy, have arrived in Calcutta, preparatory to the coming in of His Excellency.

An excellently executed portrait of the Hon. James Gibbs, by Messers. Bourne and Shepherd, will shortly be placed in the Town Hall.

THE INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDRABAD, DEC. 6.

Major Nevill, commander of the Nizam's Regular Troops, has been appointed commissioner for the Colonial Exhibition in London on behalf of the Hyderabad State.

THE MHOW MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, DEC. 5.

The meeting was brought to a conclusion to-day with a capital day's sport. Owing to the General's dinner last night, the lotteries were quite neglected, but brisk speculation took place on the course with the bookmakers.

LILLIPUT CHASE.

The ponies thirteen hands and under.—1½ miles.

Mr. Trevor's John Gilpin, 10st. 11lbs., Mr. Fulham 1
Captain Lloyd's Calgarry, 10st. 9lbs., Scott 2
Kendall's Toby, 9st. 1lb., Native 3

Calgarry started as the favourite, and led to near home, where John Gilpin came out, and won easily in 4m. 2sec.

ARAB AND COUNTRY-BRED CHASE.

2½ miles.

Mr. Derwent's Echo, 10st. 7lbs., Mr. Rokeby 1
Mr. Cognac's Trumpeter, 11st. 2lbs., Scott 2
Mr. Tickell's Zephyr, 9st. 7lbs., Owner. 3

Also ran Gummylegs, 9st. 13lbs. Trumpeter was favourite. Echo early took the lead, and showed the way all through the race, winning by six lengths in 6m. and 40sec. Gummylegs bolted off the course at the first fence.

PONY CHASE.

For all ponies under 13·2.—½ mile.

Mr. Fischer's Unique, 10st. 12lbs., Mr. Fulham 1
Mr. Edward's Cyclops, 11st. 2lbs., Mr. Rokeby 2
Mr. Butcher's Alderman, 9st. 10lbs., Owner 3

Also ran Toby, 8st., Lucifer, 9st. 5lbs. Unique was favourite. Cyclops was also well backed. Unique went to the front, and was never headed. He won by six lengths. Toby fell. Time—3m. 38sec.

GRAND ANNUAL CHASE.

For all horses.—3 miles.

Major Mansell's Rifleman, 12st. 4lbs.... w. o.

ARAB AND COUNTRY-BRED HANDICAP.

Flat course.—1 mile.

The Rajah of Jhallawarh's Kushdill, 10st. 10lbs., Scott 1
Mr. Melton's William, 10st. 7lbs., Owner ... 2
Captain Palmer's The Prince, 10st. 2lbs., Mr. Edwards 3

Also ran Royal Chief, 9st. 7lbs., Hadji, 8st. 7lbs. Royal Chief was a hot favourite, the betting against Kushdill being six to one. It was a capital race. The Prince made the running for half the journey, when Kushdill came to the front, and won by four lengths in 1m. 45½sec.

DHAR HANDICAP.

For all country-bred ponies of 13-2 and under.—½ mile.

Mr. Trevor's K. G., 11st. 7lbs., Mr. Edward 1
Mr. Cotgrave's Treasure, 10st., Native . 2
Dr. Warde's Blotting Paper, 10st., Mr. Melton 3

Also ran Jessica, 8st., Jenks, 9st. 7lb., Lucifer 8st., White China, 9st. 4lbs., Calgarry, 7st. 7lb K. G. was a hot favourite. The race was won easily in 58sec.

There was an interesting match run off last evening between Captain Roche's nomination, K. G., 12st. 4lb. (Mr. Melton), and Captain Mildmay's Young Hopeful, 11st. 11lbs. (owner), Rs. 100 a side. K. G. won easily.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

LONDON, DEC. 5.

According to the latest returns 283 Liberals, 228 Conservatives, and 60 Parnellites have been elected.

The Liberals have gained seats in Northamptonshire, Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire, Essex, and Lancashire (Southport and Prestwich divisions).

The Conservatives have been elected for Westmorland, Derbyshire, Berkshire, and Lanarkshire (North-West and Govan divisions).

The Right Hon. Sir W. Hart-Dyke (Conservative), Chief Secretary for Ireland, has been elected for Kent (North-West or Dartford division).

The Hon. Guy Dawney (Conservative) has been defeated in Yorkshire (Cleveland division).

The Nationalists in Ireland have everywhere gained immense majorities over the Loyalists.

DEC, 6.

The latest election returns show that 311 Liberals, 244 Conservatives, and 67 Parnellites have been elected.

Crofters have been returned for Argyleshire and Inverneshire.

Sir F. Herschell (Liberal) has been defeated for the North Lonsdale division of Lancashire, and Sir Wilfred Lawson (Liberal) has been defeated for the Cockermouth division of Cumberland.

The elections will virtually finish on Wednesday next.

GENERAL PRENDERGAST.

General Prendergast has been appointed a Knight Commander of the Bath.

LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

Lady Randolph Churchill has been appointed member of the Order of the Crown of India.

RENEWAL OF HOSTILITIES IN SERVIA EXPECTED.

BELGRADE, DEC. 4.

General Horvatovic has been appointed to the chief command of the Servian Army.

It is expected that hostilities with Bulgaria will be resumed.

FURTHER FIGHTING ON THE NILE.

CAIRO, DEC. 4.

General Grenfell telegraphs from Wady Halfa that the steamer Lotus has had an engagement with a force of about 1,000 rebels at Giniss, and succeeded in dispersing them after inflicting heavy loss.

The rebels have destroyed one mile of railway between Wady Halfa and Akashay, and made an attack on Ambigol which was repulsed after several hours' fighting.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPSHIPS.

PORTSMOUTH, DEC. 4.

H. M.'s troopship Malabar arrived here to-day from Bombay, and the Crocodile sailed to-day for Bombay.

THE REBELLION IN THE SOUDAN.

CAIRO, DEC. 5.

The garrison at Ambigol has been strongly reinforced.

The railway torn up by the rebels between Wady Halfa and Akashey is being repaired.

THE ITALIANS AT MASSOWAH.

SUAKIM, DEC. 5.

Latest advices from Massowah state that the Italians have assumed the civil administration there.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, DEC. 4.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, DEC. 4.

Total week's sales of Cotton	51,000	bales.
" " " Surats	2,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	94,000	"
" " " Surats	Nil	"
" Stock of Cotton	433,000	"
" " Surats	22,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	17,000	"

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.

Good Fair Dhollera 4⅜

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper		74½
4½ " " "		75½
3 " Consols for account		99⅛
3½ " Sterling Loan		100⅜
4½ " French Rentes		105½
Bar Silver		47½

Arrival,—Brankelow.

On Wednesday evening next H. E. the Governor will entertain H. E. the Commander-in-Chief at a farewell dinner at Gunnesh Khind.

At their meeting on Saturday the Bombay Corporation resumed consideration of the proposal of Government to transfer the control of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital to the Municipality. It will be remembered that the majority of the committee which had been appointed to consider the question recommended that a hospital should be managed by a governing body, whose members should be appointed both by the Corporation and the Government in the respective proportion of three to one. The dissenting members of the committee had submitted a separate minute, urging that the Corporation should exercise an independent control over the hospital, without any Government interference whatever. Dr. Cook, who, when the discussion was started on the last occasion, had moved for the adoption of the committee's report, and those who agreed with him, said that it would be in the interests of the hospital if Government, which had at its command a large and well-organised medical staff, should be allowed to have a voice in the management of the institution. The Hon. K. T. Telang proposed an amendment asking the Corporation to accept the dissenting minute as its report, and forward it to the Government. The amendment was seconded by Dr. Peterson, and was, after a long debate, adopted by 13 votes to 8.

Goa has much to be thankful for in regard to the arrangements made by the Indian Government for the despatch of mails between Bombay and Goa by steamers. A period of four days which was formerly required for a letter to reach Goa from Bombay by the overland route has now been shortened by two days, yet by a strange anomaly letters are delivered on the fourth or fifth day at places only a couple of hours distant from Pangim. The fault lies with the Goa Post Office, which detains the mails at Pangim before they are forwarded to the other postal stations. Then, again unnecessary time is lost in making the delivery. The press naturally demands an early delivery.

A correspondent telegraphs from Ahmednuggur:—"At a numerously attended influential public meeting presided over by Rao Bahadur Shahane, resolutions for petitioning Government against the recent free-studentship rules of Mr. Lee-Warner, and thanking the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha for the action they have taken in the matter, were adopted. The schoolmasters were all absent."

Lady Aitchison, wife of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, has sustained a sad loss in the death of her father.

More hostilities are apparently imminent in the Indo-Chinese world. Siam is embarking upon a little war of its own, and has despatched a couple of columns against some troublesome tribes on its north-east border.

In Nepal there is now a lull after the storm. Colonel Berkeley, the Resident, who was at Segowlie when the rising occurred, has returned to Khatmandu, and the army remains quiet, apparently accepting the new order of things, as presumably the British Government must do. "It may be concluded," the *Pioneer* says, "that if before-seen Nepalese Contingent was to have joined the Camp of Exercise, as a matter of courtesy it will be sent now, with something like eagerness, that the world may see that the new *régime* is accepted."

The *Indian Mirror* publishes the following telegram from London, 30th November, "from our own correspondent," referring of course to the Deptford election:—"A 3,560 favourable votes; adverse majority, 367. There was confusion in counting. Recounting was refused on the assumption that it was correct, though it was due. Irish voters are opposing the Liberals. Enthusiastic ovations were given to Mr. Ghose at Deptford. The future is hopeful."

Several riots are reported from various parts of the country in connexion with the elections. A serious affray, says the London correspondent of a Calcutta paper, occurred at Dublin, in which the Home Rulers were the aggressors. Another riot took place at Tunbridge, and a third of a more serious character at Newtown, near Manchester, where the Radicals were the chief offenders.

Sir Charles MacGregor commands a division at the Camp of Exercise. The Punjab frontier Command and the Meerut and Allahabad Divisions will fall to the senior officers present during the absence of the several generals at the Camp of Exercise.

A telegram to a Calcutta paper says that the Tenedah Woon, who is distinguished as the chief instigator of the murders which have occurred during the past few years in the Royal Family, and as a violent enemy of the English, was arrested as he was trying to escape from Theebaw's palace disguised as a coolie.

A somewhat complicated suit is being heard before the Chief Justice (Sir Comer Petheram) and Mr. Justice Oldfield, of the N.-W. P. High Court, the points involved in which have reference to the legitimacy and claims of a pretender to the raj of Mursan, in the Aligbur District. The defendant, Rajah Gansham Singh, who is in possession of the gadee, was nominated to that position by his grandfather, the last Rajah, now deceased, his own father having died before that date. The plaintiff, Ram Singh, a minor, claims the raj as the only surviving son of the deceased Rajah, and his claim is met, among other matters, by an allegation that he is illegitimate.

The regulations under which a certain number of officers of the Indian Army will be sent to study in Russia are so far framed that two officers have already received orders to proceed thither at once. The selection is to be made from such Indian officers as have passed a creditable examination in Russian at the Staff College. They will be permitted to proceed to Russia for a period not exceeding nine months, for the purpose of studying the language, on the understanding that at the expiration of that period they shall undergo an examination (under regulations hereafter to be framed) designed to test their thorough proficiency, both literary and colloquial, in the Russian language. If they pass the examination in a satisfactory manner they will receive a gratuity of £200 and their *bona fide* travelling expenses to and from St. Petersburg or Moscow. During the time passed in studying in Russia they will receive the equivalent of the full Indian pay and allowances of their rank and half of the Staff salary of their appointment, converted at the Government rate of exchange for the time being. The officers already nominated are Captain A. F. Barrow, Bengal Staff Corps, who lately served on the Afghan Frontier Commission, and Captain G. H. Molyneux, Bengal Staff Corps, who recently returned home from Suakim, where he was employed in the Intelligence Department.

Colonel Prejevalsky's latest attempt to reach Tibet has proved a failure, like its predecessors. The nearest point to which he has attained seems to have been Koria. At all events he did not succeed in getting any material distance east of that place, and he has now returned to Russian territory without having accomplished anything tangible. There are indications that he will throw the blame of his failure on the Chinese officials, who have opposed his design and thwarted his movements. The presence of Mr. Ney Elias in Kashgar, remarks a London correspondent, is not likely to make the Russian authorities more amiably disposed; and it may be that there is a time of trouble before the Celestials in Eastern Turkestan.

A large demand seems to have arisen in the Madras Presidency for what are known as the Swedish ploughs. A consignment of 250 of these was sent out by the Secretary of State last year for distribution throughout the Presidency, one for each taluk, and no less than 183 were thus delivered. The cost of each plough is about eighteen rupees, and the expenses of packing and delivery were undertaken by the Saidapett Farm. The fact of the distribution has caused a large demand for the ploughs in the Bellary, Kurnal, Salem, and other districts where the cattle are generally strong enough to work them, and a good black soil prevails. Many orders for the ploughs are at present being carried out at the workshops by the Agricultural Department.

The London correspondent of the *Pioneer* is a strong Conservative, and that fact will perhaps go a long way towards explaining the spirit in which the following remarks are written:—

The band of native wirepullers who have visited this country to take a part in the election crusade, by instructing Englishmen on their duties towards India, have again spoken at a few more country meetings. They have not, however, been a marked success. True, Lord R. Churchill gave them a civil reception,—in strong opposition to the wishes of his Council,—but Lord Randolph is courteous to everybody who approaches him in a proper method. Moreover, he has a real desire to hear all sides of every Indian question that comes before him, and his sympathies are not always cast in the old-fashioned bureaucratic world. Some of the old Liberal committees have passed this Indian deputation round the country from town to town, but it has had no special or particularly honourable reception. A few partisan Radicals have shouted loudly, but all thoughtful men of the Liberal party have been sorry to see Indian questions dragged into the noisy arena of English political warfare. It may suit native grievance-mongers whose vanity is fed by a little applause to assail Conservative administrators, but they forget that the men whom they attack today may be in office to-morrow. Moreover, the advocates of native interests should be selected for better reasons than because they can speak English glibly. Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose is a born orator, but the English people prefer social and real political influence to mere chatter.

Referring to the rivalry of the editors of the *Pall Mall Gazette* and the *St. James's Gazette* in connection with the Armstrong Abduction Case, a London correspondent writes:—

There is one man who has had a sweet revenge in this prosecution. I refer to Mr. Greenwood, of the *St. James's Gazette*. That gentleman was for many years the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and in that capacity he built up its reputation as a leading English journal. His frequent attacks upon Mr. Gladstone's rapidly developing Radicalism and upon the shortcomings of the Liberal foreign policy were resented by his proprietor, Mr. George Smith, the office was made unbearable, and Mr. Greenwood seceded to start the rival *St. James's Gazette*. Shortly afterwards Mr. Smith sold the paper to his son-in-law, Mr. Yates Thomson, and when Mr. John Morley became editor of the *Pall Mall* he brought Mr. Stead from a small country newspaper in Darlington to act as assistant editor. From that time Mr. Greenwood and Mr. Stead were [illegible] and the bitterness of the *Pall Mall* editor's attacks when Stead became editor and proprietor of John Morley. From the very commencement of Mr. Stead's crusade against immorality Mr. Greenwood has discredited his assertions, and when at length the Armstrong case came into sight, he urged on the authorities to prosecute the rival editor. The memory of Mr. Greenwood's stress will be the most galling reflection of the martyr to Coldbath fields prison.

At the Mansion House recently Lord Salisbury announced that the operations in Upper Burmah had the full approval of the Chinese Government. "In dealing with Pekin," says a London correspondent, we cannot be too punctilious. With the Chinese, as with all refined civilisations, form counts for more than substance. Through neglecting to procure an *exequatur* from Pekin, as would have been done from Paris or St. Petersburg, Mr. Ney Elias's mission will be a failure instead of a signal success. Let us be more careful in dealing with China in Burmah. The Chinese will want something in return for acquiescing in our presence at Mandalay. Let it be Bhamo and the line of the Irrawaddy in the north towards Karennee, and all is arranged. The advance of Siam northwards is another step towards effectually establishing tranquillity and a recognised authority in the Shan States. Once the policy is decided upon we should have first-rate men at Bangkok and Pekin to guide it at two of the most important political capitals in Eastern Asia. But how can we feel sure that our opportunities are realised by those in power, when the Ministership at Pekin is vacant and the post at Bangkok a mere consulate of the second rank?"

The *Pioneer* is glad that Sir Richard Temple has been successful, though by a small majority. "The energy which led him in 1880 to throw up his Governorship of Bombay and hurry home to canvas the electors of Worcestershire, and the ill-luck that made him just too late to canvas them at all effectually, deserved better things; and 1885 has redressed the loss of 1880. In Sir Richard Temple, M.P., India will have an able and energetic, if not too brilliant, representative in the new Parliament."

MILITARY NEWS.

Anthrax having broken out amongst the horses of the F. B. Royal Horse Artillery, as well as the O 3 and G-1 Royal Artillery, those batteries will not now attend the Camp of Exercise. Their places will be filled by E-A Royal Horse Artillery from Lucknow, A-1 from Dinapore, and O-4 from Barrackpore. The last-named will march to the Camp from Allahabad, and A-1 will be railed from Dinapore to Toondla, and march thence to the Camp.

The Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to sanction leave being granted to officers who can be spared from their duties to visit the Camp of Exercise, on the understanding that they conform in all respects to the orders contained in Section I of the Field Service Equipment Tables, copies of which can be obtained on application to the general officers under whom they are serving. Officers visiting the Camp will report their arrival and departure to the Deputy Adjutant and Quarter-master-General of the Force which they visit, and will wear patrol jackets (not khaki) during the manœuvres.

It is understood that the increase of the Military Estimates of the current official year will probably exceed two-and-a-quarter crores of rupees, [illegible] for excess expenditure incurred in India only. A very large proportion of this sum is, of course, attributable to the military preparations which were deemed necessary in the early part of the year, in view of the progress of events in Central Asia. The next item of importance which contributes to the increase of expenditure is the expedition to Burmah, for which a considerable sum has to be provided; but the actual outlay, apart from the expenditure incurred for the transport of troops, which is unavoidable, will be small owing to the brief duration of the war. The augmentation of the British and Native Armies in India, although it can only be gradually effected, will likewise contribute materially to the increased expenditure of the year. The Camp of Exercise may also be looked upon as an important element in the calculation, although it must be admitted that the most economical arrangements possible have been made by the military authorities with a view to minimise the extra cost, by detailing for the camp those regiments which had necessarily to move towards that direction in the course of the ordinary reliefs of the year. The extra expenditure incurred in England on account of the war preparations amounts to a large figure, and is believed to be not far short of three-quarters of a million sterling. Taking all these facts into consideration, the financial outlook for the year is not a promising one.

Captain E. Money, of the Quartermaster-General's Department, who is making arrangements for the reception of the Southern Force, Camp of Exercise, writes to say that Staff officers and others for the First Division should proceed from Delhi to Sultanpur, two miles beyond Nursoulee, which is close to the Kutab. Sultanpur is thirteen miles from Delhi, and nine miles from Gurgaon. Officers and others for the Second Division should proceed by rail to Gurgaon. At each Division officers of the Quarter-master General's Department will be in readiness to afford every assistance to those arriving and not knowing where to go.

General Murray, C. B., will be chief of the Umpire staff at the Camp of Exercise.

BRITISH TROOPS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The following circular memo. has been issued by the Quartermaster-General, under date 30th November, 1885:—

It is notified for information that the Army of this Presidency will, before the termination of the present trooping season, be increased by 1 Battery Royal Horse Artillery, 1 Battery Field Artillery, 1 Battalion Infantry.

The Battery of Royal Horse Artillery will be stationed at Mhow, the Field Battery at Kirkee, and the Infantry Regiment at Poona. The Neemuch garrison will be increased by a Field Battery from Mhow.

The Battery of Royal Horse Artillery (G-B) is expected to arrive between January and March, and the Battalion of Infantry (the 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers) will arrive at Bombay on 2nd March next. The date of arrival of the Field Battery will be notified hereafter.

By Order,
F. ADAM, Lieut-Col.,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

The turn-out at last Saturday's Commanding Officer's parade was the largest that has been seen for some years, there being upwards of four hundred and fifty of all ranks present. Nine companies were formed, and headed by the band of the corps and the recently formed cadets' fife and drum band, marched to the parade ground. The latter band play a part of the way in a manner that reflects great credit on the boys, who have been in training but a short time. Arrived at the ground, the order "front form company" was given, after which they marched a little distance and formed into column of double companies for the march-past. Several movements, some of which had never been performed before, were very creditably executed. The bayonet exercise was very good, as also were the marching past in column of double companies and marching in echelon. The officers present, beside Colonel the Hon. L. H. Bayley, and the Adjutant, Captain Hodgkinson, were Captains Baird, Brown, and Freeborn, Lieutenants Savage, Stead, Nicholson, English, Place, and Bennett. The following was the field state:—

	Field Officers.	Capts.	Lieuts.	Sergts.	Buglers.	Rank & file.	Total.
A Co.	0	1	2	4	0	26	= 33
B "	0	1	2	2	1	18	= 24
C "	0	0	2	3	0	24	= 29
D "	0	0	0	4	0	29	= 33
E "	0	0	1	3	0	24	= 28
F "	0	1	1	4	1	22	= 29
J Cadets	0	0	0	5	0	56	= 61
K "	0	0	0	10	0	150	= 160
Staff, Band & Drums	2	0	1	2	0	44	= 49
Army Staff	0	1	0	2	0	4	= 7
Total	2	4	9	39	2	397	= 453

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

A field of about five-and-twenty turned up at the ride butts at Bandora yesterday morning. The first run was across the melon-ground, very fast and very rough going, ending in a kill in about ten minutes. The Chinkis cover was then drawn, and though a jack was soon owned to, it was a long time before he could be induced to break. When he did, he gave a good run towards Andheri, where he crossed the railway line, and though the hounds followed him, they lost him before the master and field (who had to ride some way by the side of the railway before they got a crossing) came up with them. The first run was very fast, and it was a pity that the jack succumbed so soon: the second run gave a great deal of pretty slow cover hunting, and a very nice gallop at the finish. There were two or three croppers during the morning, but none of a serious nature. The next meet will be on Wednesday at Mr. Clark's bungalow at Worlee.

SIR DONALD STEWART'S REGIMENTAL CAREER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Interested in reading the remarks in your issue of the 30th November regarding Sir Donald Stewart, I pen you a few lines *apropos* of his connection with the 9th N. I., in order to throw light on the ex-Commander-in-Chief's career as a regimental officer.

Sir Donald's earlier subaltern days were passed in Bengal, for when he joined the 9th the corps was serving in the Eastern Province of the Bengal Presidency. During this service it was that he qualified for the Staff (passing the examination then known as the "P" test), I obtained the adjutancy of the regiment. It was also during this period that he married, the present Lady Stewart (*née* De Vine, the daughter of a naval officer) becoming his wife at Benares.

From this station the regiment worked up to Peshawar, where hostilities were then breaking out with the Mohmunds, Aka Kheyl, Bussee Kheyl, and other tribes on the North-West Frontier. But previously to this, the 9th lost their fine old Colonel ("Tiger") Smith. This gallant and most able commander was transferred to the 10th N. I. and, after splendid service at Futtehghar, was killed at Cawnpore. Lieutenant Stewart was now the quarter-master, and at Peshawur he held the station of post-master. The adjutant at this time (1854) was Lieutenant Macdougal, who among the wounded in one of the first actions with the hostile tribes, was provided by Lord Dalhousie with an appointment in the Stud Department. Lord Dalhousie had, shortly before, provided for another deserving subaltern of the 9th (Alick McKenzie) in the Army Commissariat.

During this period the junior captain, then on sick leave, found himself obliged to leave the regiment for good, and elected to transfer himself to the "Invalids" on the payment of the usual bonus by his regimental juniors. (In this case Rs. 18,000.) Lieutenant Stewart, now promoted, "by purchase," to a company (the Rifles), commanded it in all the actions (five) in which the 9th were subsequently engaged, and did excellent service. More especially did he distinguish himself, and set an example to the corps and the force in the field (consisting of the 4th, 9th, and 20th N. I. the 16th Irregular Cavalry, and Brougham's Mountain Battery, all under the command of Colonel Craigie, in the last of the affairs then ending the hostilities. The Commissioner of Peshawar at this time was the gallant Sir Herbert Edwards, and the political officer in the field Major James. This officer, who died, or was killed, in 1862-63, had with him a large force of loyal tribesmen, under a remarkably gallant old warrior, Futteh Khan, who did splendid work, and who was subsequently, with a lot of his finest followers, cut to pieces by his fellow-tribesmen.

Among the officers attracted to the fighting then going on, were two subalterns (Ensigns Smith and de Kantzow), volunteers to the 9th, from the 18th N. I. and 38th I. I. respectively; and to fill up a further vacancy, the then Adjutant-General, Colonel Mayhew, posted Cadet Ross as 5th, and junior, ensign. This latter officer, however, poor fellow, shortly after vacated, dying from the

nant Oldfield was promoted in the Military Police Battalion, Lieutenant de Kantzow got the command of the Muttra Horse (again badly wounded at its head), Ensign Oldfield was attached to the 4th Irregular Cavalry (killed), and Ensign Gellie posted to the Allyghur Levy, under Major Eld (wounded and died), is still in the service.

Of all the officers of the 9th who ever saw any fighting whatever, but one besides Sir Donald (when Captain and Major) Stewart obtained brevet promotion (or any other decoration), and he only because he had received, when still a subaltern, the thanks of both the Indian and Home Governments. Thus in comparison with the broadcast issue of medals, as well as decorations, and brevets of the present *regime* for a few weeks (or as at Tekel-Kebir a few hours) under fire, the Government obtained very valuable assistance (in life, as well as class of work) for little enough return.

There is, probably, no other instance on record where so little recognition followed such a heavy percentage of casualties, and such unvarying successful work, as that performed by Sir Donald's old regiment, and I may here fitfully conclude by adding that this creditable out-turn may well be set down as the fruits borne to his gallant example, as well as this no less able antecedent teaching.

Bombay, Dec. 4. NIHIL SINE CAUSA.

THE MUNICIPALITY AND THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

A MEETING of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Saturday, Mr. P. M. Mehta presiding. There were present:—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Lieutenant-Colonel Merewether, R.E.; Dr. Peterson, Mr. Aston, Drs. T. Blaney, J. Arnott, De Souza, Khory and Cowasjee Hormusjee, the Hon. K. T. Telang and Hon. Dadabhai Nowrojee, Khan Bahadur, M. C. Murzban, and Messrs. N. B. Jeejeebhoy, K. N. Serwai, Muljee Bhowanidas, M. H. Khan, Damodhur T. Muljee, M. N. Banajee, Tribhowundas M. Nathoobhoy, Bomonjee P. Master, J. P. Kapadia, Tribhovundas Varjeewundas and Shewjee Dhurmajee.

When the discussion took place on the first occasion, two propositions were placed before the meeting. The one, moved by Dr. Cook, asked for the adoption of the committee's report on the subject, in which it was recommended that the hospital should be under the management of a governing body whose members were to be appointed by the Corporation and the Government in the respective proportion of three to one. The amendment, moved by Dr. Khory, was to the effect that the control should remain entirely in the hands of the Corporation, if the hospital were transferred to the Municipality. When the discussion was resumed on Saturday, Colonel Merewether said if they wanted good work from the medical staff, and to exercise a proper control over them, they should pay them sufficiently. He also was of opinion that the appointment should not be made by the Corporation, subject to confirmation by the Government, as had been recommended in the report. The appointment must rest with the Government, who having a large staff of medical officers under them, would be in a very good position to select quite efficient and capable men from their number. If, however, the proposal made in the report were followed it was quite possible that the nomination might not fall upon the most deserving man, but upon one who was most energetic in worrying members for their vote. (Hear, hear.) This would be a most unfortunate state of things in the case of the patients, who were drawn from the poorest classes, and who must have all the protection which the Corporation were able to afford them. Supposing the Government in any case refused to confirm the appointment of a chief medical officer, their action would inevitably lead to discussion, which they must all do their best to avoid. Government, having a large staff under them, could fill a sudden vacancy without any loss of time. But this much could not be said of the Municipality, and the delay in such a case might prove very injurious to the interests of the poor patients. The speaker concluded by moving an amendment "that the committee's report be adopted, subject to the following alterations—that the first para. of clause 3 of the report be omitted, and the following words inserted in place thereof:—'The staff should consist of one chief medical officer, whose pay, including house-rent allowance, should not be more than Rs. 1,325 per mensem, and whom Government should be asked to appoint, as also to fix his pay within the limit.' That the second para. of the same clause be omitted, and the following words inserted in place thereof:—'That the pay of the two resident medical officers be fixed at a minimum of Rs. 200 and a maximum of Rs. 300 each per mensem,' instead of Rs. 150 and Rs. 250 respectively as originally proposed by the committee."

Dr. Arnott, in seconding Colonel Merewether's amendment said that, with one exception, none of the speakers who had preceded him had at all referred to the expense that would be incurred by the Municipality taking over charge of the Goculdas Hospital. A charge in the administration could not be carried out without very great expense to the Municipality. He had been once in charge of the Goculdas Hospital himself, and he was therefore speaking from experience, combined with the experience he had had in various other institutions both here and in Europe. He wished to impress upon the Corporation the danger of interfering with the present most successful management of the hospital; and there was great advantage in the hospital being under the control of Government. Colonel Merewether had already pointed out those advantages. Government always had a certain number of officers on general duty; and as a rule some assistant surgeons were always attached to the Goculdas Hospital, for whom no charge was made by Government. The present system in connection with the audit of accounts was also admirable. Dr. Arnott believed that all the hospitals on the continent of Europe were under Government control, and they were excellently managed. In Scotland, where a change like the one they were discussing then, was once proposed in a certain hospital, great difficulties arose; and the speaker said he could point out instances, and he thought Dr. Cook and other medical officers could do so too, where the whole medical staff resigned as a body, on account of the committee who though an intelligent body of gentlemen, were ignorant in medical matters. It must be remembered that every member of the Indian Medical Department, and especially those connected with the Grant Medical College, took a great interest in the local practitioners; they considered them their children although perhaps they were rather big children. (A laugh.) They considered that every work of praise by the profession here was praise bestowed on the members of the Indian Medical Service. (Hear, hear.) The latter showed no jealousy in the present matter; they offered no opposition of any kind; and the speaker urged that when he said he had no sympathy with the present movement, he did so because its apparent object was to deprive an important hospital for the poor of the services of the members of his department. The present system of officering the hospital has been of great use to the public in more ways than one; and in a scientific point, to mention only one instance, there were the investigations of Dr. Carter with reference to relapsing fever. The hospital had up to now been conducted in as efficient a manner as possible. Dr. Khory the other day thought it proper to speak in a most disparaging way about the present house surgeon, who, he said, was only an apothecary. Dr. Arnott thought it was only right that such statements should not go before the public, with the likelihood of doubts being cast on the efficiency of Mr. Easdon. The latter was a very efficient house surgeon, and thoroughly competent to transact all the work that was entrusted to him.

Dr. R. N. Khory was allowed to make a personal explanation. He said Dr. Arnott had just stated that on the last occasion he (Dr. Khory) had pronounced the present house surgeon to be incompetent in the discharge of his duties. His remarks had been simply based upon the recommendation made in the report signed by Drs. Cook, Waters, and Cowasjee Hormusjee that qualified men should be appointed resident medical officers, on a pay of Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 250 each per month, and that in the meanwhile the present incumbents should continue in their duties. All that he had stated with reference to this matter was that it would be far better to have qualified medical officers to do the responsible duties of house surgeons than an apothecary on a salary of Rs. 400 per month. If local graduates were to be appointed, they were not expected to work under a house surgeon who was only an apothecary.

Mr. Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia supported Dr. Cook's proposition, observing that they must be very cautious and careful in the management of the hospital, where the lives of the patients were concerned.

The Hon. K. T. Telang said he had no desire to take part in any internecine quarrel, so to speak, between doctors. He was quite content to discuss the question on its own merits. Medical gentlemen, although they were authorities upon purely medical questions, were by no means to be regarded as authorities on a question like the present of local self-government. (Hear, hear.) They might hear their opinion upon this question with respect, but he was not prepared to accept it as final and conclusive. Local self-government was no longer an experiment in Bombay, where it had long since amply justified itself; and that being the case, all the presumptions were in favour of the supposition that the Corporation would be able to manage the hospital as efficiently as they have been managing various other departments. He agreed with Drs. Cook and Arnott that the Municipality would have to labour under certain disadvantages, but that surely was no reason for them to forego the exercise of complete control over the institution. Dr. Arnott and those who went with him were apparently inclined to believe in the perfection of wisdom to be found in a bureaucracy. But he (Mr. Telang) must say that he was not able to share their implicit faith in bureaucratic excellence. (Laughter.) Bureaucracy, whether here or in some other country, was something which could not command his implicit confidence. A bureaucratic Government might have certain advantages, but he could never admit that in the case of the Municipality there would be greater opportunities of jobbery than in the case of Government. (Hear, hear.) It was no mere sentiment, as Dr. Arnott seemed to think, that the Municipality should ask for unhampered control in the present case, as an acceptance of the wisdom which has pronounced itself in favour of extending the principle of local self-government. (Hear, hear.) Nobody had ever suggested that the management of the institution by Government had been inefficient. Nor was it in consequence of the agitation by the Bombay Medical Union that the question of transferring its control had been brought forward. If they looked to the chronology of events, they would see that the agitation of the Union came after the proposal which had originally emanated from Government about the transfer of the management of the hospital. (Hear, hear.) In this matter the Government, as well as the Municipality, had no interest other than the welfare of the hospital. The interests of both these bodies were in this respect quite identical. There were no conflicting interests to be harmonized. He was curious to know on what grounds the advocates of Government interference were basing their contentions. If Government wanted to have a share in the management, let them make such a proposal themselves. Government, they all knew, did not claim any share in the management of institutions towards the expenses of which they contributed. The Government paid Rs. 27,000 annually to the Bombay University, and if they were to set upon that account any claim to interfere in its management, he should most strenuously and to the best of his power oppose such a claim. It was not only that in such cases the Government did not make any such claim, but the proposition had been laid down by them that they should interfere as little as possible. Government made grants to educational institutions, but they did not, therefore, claim any share in their management. Mr. Telang moved an amendment to the effect that the dissenting minutes signed by the three members of the committee, Mr. Mehta, Dr. Khory and himself, be adopted as its report by the Corporation, and forwarded to Government.

Dr. Peterson, in seconding the amendment, said he thought the Corporation was much indebted to Mr. Telang for having brushed aside a great many contentions which were absolutely irrelevant to the question before them. They had first to consider whether they were able to deal with the institution or not, and on this point they were quite satisfied as to their capacity to manage it. He had listened with great pleasure to the remarks of Mr. Telang on the subject of Government and municipal interests, because he believed a tremendous amount of nonsense had been written upon it. The only interest which the Government, as well as the Municipality, could have was that the hospital should be well managed. The interests of the Municipality and the Government were not hostile or conflicting, or even different. The present question had not arisen on their own motion, but on the motion of Government, who had originally proposed the transfer of the hospital to the Municipality. Their position then was that the central Government had offered the Institution to them, and that they had no doubt as to their capacity to manage it. The feeling at the bottom of the opposition to the exercise of entire control by the Municipality was obviously dictated by an absolute hostility to the expansion of local self-government, founded on a rude belief that the whole thing was a farce. But the Corporation ought not to be invited to revert to this question, which had been settled two years ago. They were told that there would be jobbery if the appointments were made by the Municipality; but he should like to know whether there was never anything like jobbery in Government appointments. (Hear, hear.) The feeling of distrust in the capacity of the Corporation to conduct the institution efficiently and satisfactorily was entirely unwarranted.

Colonel Merewether said he should like to make a personal explanation. With regard to Mr. Telang's remarks about the advocates of Government interference, as he called them, he simply wished to say that he had brought forward his motion only because he considered that the poor patients of the hospital should not have their health, and limbs, and lives experimented upon simply for gratifying the love of exercising a complete control.

Dr. Peterson.—That is not a personal explanation.

The chairman agreed with Dr. Peterson.

Mr. Bomonjee P. Master said he felt greatly thankful to Mr. Telang for taking an exact photograph of the ideas running in his mind. (Laughter.) He was thankful to the Government that the present question had come before the Corporation in consequence of the policy of granting extended local self-government to the people of this country. If their noble rulers were going to extend a favour to them, it would be a great shame on their part not to accept it. They should do everything in their power to have the independent control of the hospital, and show the Government that the Corporation was able to manage its own affairs both economically and efficiently. There was nothing difficult in the management of the hospital, and the Corporation should be quite able to manage it themselves, with the assistance of such able men as Dr. Cook and Dr. Arnott and others who were in their midst. In fact, he thought there were more doctors than lawyers in the Corporation. (Laughter.) He entirely approved of the dissenting minute, except that he did not agree with it in its recommendation that the medical appointment should be made subject to confirmation by Government. He thought the Municipality should retain the power of making these appointments in their own hands.

The Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji said the very resolution of Government in which the Corporation was asked as to what it should do if the control of the hospital were transferred to them, was in itself a proof that the Government were satisfied that the Municipality was quite able to manage the institution. Government wanted to repose some confidence in them, and if they were to tremble and doubt their capacity, they would land themselves in an awkward position. Their duty was to understand and claim their responsibilities, and having undertaken them, to perform their work to the best of their power. If Government were to make the offer as a mark of their appreciation of the manner in which the Corporation had discharged its duties for the past thirteen years, they should not take a retrograde step by virtually making a confession of their inability to manage the hospital themselves. Had the Government had any doubts about their capacity, it would have been wrong, nay culpable, on their part to have made that offer. Unless, then, the Corporation wished to stultify itself and give a shock to local self-government, it was bound to accept the offer made by Government in so fair a manner, showing that they were willing to help the Municipality in every way, if it only proved itself worthy of their confidence. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Cook, in the course of his reply, said that Mr. Telang in his effective speech had imported into the discussion certain considerations which had never entered his mind when he sat down to work up a plan for the management of the hospital. Indeed, it was not really so much a question of local self-government as Mr. Telang, and those who agreed with him, imagined. This was not a political question at all, but it was simply one of the management of an hospital, and it was thought that in order to increase its efficiency they should have the benefit of the great experience and resources possessed by Government. It was not with any sense of the helplessness of the Corporation that he had made those suggestions. They were not made with the desire of holding on to the skirts of Government in a helpless spirit, but only with the intention of making the most of the advanteges which Government wished to give them. He felt that it would not be in the least derogatory to the Corporation if in its desire to keep itself in touch with the Government it should avail itself of the advantages possessed by Government. For, after all, they must remember that the Corporation would be only making an experiment, as this was the first time they would be called upon to manage an hospital. Dr. Cook further said that in any proposals he had advocated he had not for one moment been actuated by any sort of unfriendly feeling to the class of medical practitioners in Bombay. He had always thought that the work of the Grant Medical College was not complete and would not be complete until the medical practitioners whom it produced had a full share of the public hospital, sanitary, and medical work of the city. (Hear, hear.) It was therefore not with any wish to debar them from the hospital appointments that he had put forward his proposals. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Khory here withdrew his amendment in favour of that proposed by Mr. Telang.

Mr. Telang's amendment was then put to the vote, and carried as a substantive proposition by thirteen votes to eight.

The Corporation then adjourned.

THE INDIAN DELEGATES TO ENGLAND.

THE following letter, dated London, November 13, has been received from Mr. Chandavarkar, the Bombay Delegate:—We had a very busy week of it. Last Friday Mr. Mudliyar and myself went to Newcastle. I was a guest there of Dr. Robert Spence Watson, a leading man of the town, and very popular there. He is an LL. D. He is a man of broad views and sympathies, and it is delightful to come in contact with him. He takes great interest in India, and his sympathy is of an active character. He is a very intimate friend of John Morley's. Mr. Morley had been his guest only the day before I arrived at Newcastle. Dr. Watson presided at our meeting. We had an audience of about 500, very appreciative and enthusiastic. How I acquitted myself on the occasion you will learn from Dr. Watson's letter to Digby, a copy of which the latter is going to send you by to-day's mail. I am glad to say that at all the meetings at which I have spoken the people have taken to me so kindly. The *Newcastle Daily Chronicle* says of me that I spoke with great rapidity and eloquence. The *Swansea Herald*, for copies of which I have sent, but have not yet got, so as to be able to send to you, says that I speak with "fire and force," and I roused the audience at the Swansea meeting to "fever pitch." I was interviewed at Newcastle by a press representative there, and the account appears in the *Newcastle Daily Leader*, of which I will send you a copy. On Monday we had a big meeting in North Kensington, London. Sir Charles Dilke presided. Mr. M. Ghose spoke, and after him I followed. That my speech there too was appreciated may be gathered from the fact that when I sat down and Sir Charles Dilke rose to call upon Mr. Mudliyar to speak, the audience nevertheless kept on cheering and waving their hats and 'kerchiefs at me, so that I had to rise again and bow my thanks; and then the cheering subsided. Sir Charles Dilke spoke of the speeches as of an eloquence "seldom attained at public meetings." On Wednesday we had our meeting at Manchester. We had about 2,000 people, and there too our speeches were highly appreciated. I dealt at some length with Sir J. Ferguson's statements about Indian tax and the employment of natives in the Government service. At each step I asked the audience whether they were satisfied that Sir James had not stated the facts correctly. They said "yes." Sir James, I see, has been speaking against us and Mr. Slagg, and has promised his constituents to expose our glaring misstatements. But this was said by him before hearing what I had to say, and I did say, on Wednesday. We were entertained at the Reform Club, Manchester, on the same day. I was also entertained by the Mayor of the place. On the whole, we had a most magnificent reception. I will tell you one or two interesting incidents which occurred at the Manchester meeting. Mr. Slagg presided there, and when I rose to speak, instead of saying, "Mr. Chairman, ladies, and gentlemen," I began, "Mr. Slagg"—The audience cheered. After the cheering subsided, I again began, "Mr. Slagg"—cheering again: "Mr. Slagg"—still more cheering. Then I said to the audience, "That will do, let me go on;" and I began: "Mr. Slagg, electors of Manchester, traders of Manchester, friends, ladies, and gentlemen." And that they cheered with great laughter. The other incident was this. I read out the list of the number of natives and Europeans employed. I had purposely put down "The Lunatic Asylum" the last on my list. I said: "Now let us look at the Lunatic Asylum of Bengal. No native there. All Europeans." And the audience laughed over the joke tremendously for full two minutes. Last night we spoke at Deptford, Mr. L. Ghose's constituency. We had a very large and enthusiastic audience. After this wear-and-tear I feel quite done up.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Algoma, 1,892 tons, Captain James Ranton, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool with a general cargo, and Mr. Barker and 3 children as passengers.

THE steam-ship Sirocco, 1,347 tons, Capt. James Reid, sailed on Saturday last, for Marseilles with 27 passengers.

THE steam-ship Merca, 1,029 tons Nacoda, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Zanzibar (22rd Nov.) with a general cargo, 8 first class and 96 deck passengers.

THE Schooner Zeus 271 tons, Captain C. Christopherson, sail to-day for False Point in ballast.

THE steam-ship Dunston, 1,451 tons, Captain Henry, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Cardiff, (5th Nov.) with a cargo of 2,34 tons coal, she is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE steam-ship City of Canterbury, 2,099 tons, Captain A. B. Gray, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with ageneral cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. H. A. Summers, Master R. H. Summers, Mr. W. E. Smith and Capt. Nixon.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Abyssinia, 713 tons, Captain M. Macfarlane, sailed on Saturday last, for Zanzibar with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mrs. F. Dempsey and 3 children, Private Dumpsey, and 6 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Assyria, 969 tons, Captain J. C Tice, sails to-day for Busreh, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Beaumont, European servant. Mr. Cooper and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Haji J. Mahomed, Mr. Abdul Luttif, and 66 deck passengers

THE Clan Line steam-ship Clan Buchanan, 1,912 tons, Captain Cobbett, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (4th Nov.), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—(Hear, hear.) The feeling of distrust in the capacity of the Corporation to conduct the institution efficiently and satisfactorily was entirely unwarranted.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
5	Merca (s)	Nacoda	Zanzibar, Nov. 22.
	St. Dunston (s)	Henry	Cardiff, Nov. 5.
6	Clan Buchanan (s)	Cobbett	Liverpool, Nov. 4.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
5	Algoma (s)	Ranton	Liverpool.
	Sirocco (s)	Reid	Marseilles.
	Abyssinia (s)	Macfarlane	Zanzibar.
	I.M.S. Tenasserim	Hotham	Aden.
	Sirsa (s)	Whittard	Vingorla.
6	City of Canterbury (s)	Gray	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances on Saturday last:—

Steamer Assyria, Tice, for Busreh.

Schooner Zeus, Christopherson, for False Point.

The steamer Metapedia, entered for loading on Saturday last for Jedda.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
1	Coconada (s)	Croft	Rangoon, Nov. 23.
	Goalpara (s)	Campbell	Rangoon, Nov. 27.
	Indian Empire	Wilson	Colombo, Nov. 5.
2	Asia (s)	Allen	Madras, Nov. 27.
	Loch Keith	Booth	Colombo, Nov. 13.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
2	Arcot (s)	.....	Bombay.
	Surat (s)	.....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.			
1	Manora (s)	.....	London.
2	Nevasa (s)	.....	Rangoon.
3	Tangier (s)	.....	London.
	Arcot (s)	.....	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 5.

FROM LONDON.

Teviot s—5 cases brandy, Bodger, Warburton and Co.
Nizam s—5 cases books, Radhabai.
Cathay s—20 cases sulfite dye, Cuma Ramjee.
Arcosy s—7 cases confectionary, Oomersey Premjee.
Parramatta s—150 cases candles, Essoofally Sumsoodin and Co.
Lawada s—50 cases champagne, Volkart Brothers; 15 cases champagne and 60 cases wines, Pestonjee Cowasjee Shroff; 1 cask whisky, Remington and Co; 86 cases wines, Jhunjibhoy Cowasjee; 12 casks zinc sheets, Abdul Rahim Jeewabhoy; 16 cases oilmanstores, Essoofally Rasooljee; 15 cases oilmanstores, Cowasjee Nowrojee Fathel; 25 cases matches, Abdullay Ebrahim.

FROM GLASGOW.

Arabia s—25 cases whisky, Volkart Brothers; 75 cases whisky, 45 cases gingerwine, and 10 cases ginger brandy, Dhunjibhoy Cowasji; 54 cases clay tabacco pipes, Gulamally Jeewanji and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Arabia s—15 packages provisions, earthenware, and hardware, Treacher and Co; 30 cases porter, Sorabji Hormusji Battiwalla.

FROM VENICE.

Nizam s—4 barrels cheese in tin, Volkart Brothers.

FROM TRIESTE.

Nizam s—31 bales brown paper, H Pestonji.

FROM HULL.

Draco s—250 barrels alum, Hurrydas Goculdas; 200 barrels alum, Esmalji Allybhoy.

FROM ANTWERP.

Draco s—121 packages glassware, Jaffer Rumul.
Sorrento s—28 cases Allybhoy Noorbhoy; 13 cases Ebrahimjee; 102 boxes window glass, Abdulabhoy Abdullay.

FROM CLYDE.

Arabia s—78 cases whisky, 55 cases gingerwine, 15 cases rum and 11 cases brandy, Dadjiboy Dadabhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Arabia s—32 bales wool, Tarnchund Chillaram; 53 bales wool, R Bija Damji; 100 bales wool, F G Toolseedas City of Canterbury s—1220 cwts wheat, D Premjee.
Clan Cameron s—2,200 cwts wheat, F Masotti and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, L Poonsee.

FOR LONDON.

Parramatta s—240 cwts gum, Vallji Poonja; 35 bales cotton, Thos H Moore.

FOR ANTWERP.

Recta s—100 bales cotton, Harvy and Co; 3,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Peveril s—275 cwts coriander seed, Meiffre Neveu and Co; 400 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.
Cairo s—10 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2734 cwts wheat, Louis, Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HULL.

Draco s—4,002 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co.
Sorrento s—3,999 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co.
Ehrenfels s—200 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 14,000 cwts wheat, F Masotti.
Kt of St John s—4,000 cwts linseed, Khimji Luckmidas; 4,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sirocco s—51 cwts turmeric, R Soonderdas.

FOR SUEZ.

Parramatta s—800 cwts wheat, A Blascheck.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—Dec. 2.

DECEMBER 3.

Guinness, Col, Bl, Seaforth Highl, on duty, from Bareilly.

DECEMBER 4.

Reilly, Capt, 17th Regt, Bo Infy, on leave, from Quetta.
Morris, Capt, Bo, 1st N Lance; on duty, from Quetta.

DECEMBER 5.

Woodward, Col, Bl, R A, on duty, from Umballa.
Governe, Sub-Insptr, Army Schools, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—Dec. 4.

Birch, Lt-Col, Bo 9th Regt N I, on duty, to Aden.
Ecbalaze, Major, Bo 9th Regt N I, on duty, to Aden.
Godfrey, Lt, Bo 9th Regt N I, on duty, to Aden.
Campbell, Capt, Bl Cant Majiste, on leave, to Ceylon.
Robertson, Lt-Col, 9th Bl Cavy, on duty, to Umballa.

DECEMBER. 5

Barry, Lt, Mad 1st L C, on leave, to Bangalore.
Governe, Sub Insp, Army Schools, on duty, to Anirgarh.
Gubbins, Capt, Bl 3rd Cavy, H C, on duty, to Umballa.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, December 7.

The usual monthly Regimental Committee Meeting will be held at Headquarter this day Monday, 7th inst., at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

The Mounted Rifles will parade at the Kennedy Sea-face, near the Churney-road Station at 7 a.m. on Tuesday the 8th, and on Thursday the 10th inst.

There will be drill at the following places until further orders:—

6-30 a.m.—At the Oval, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

5 p.m.—At the P and O Dockyard, Monday and Friday.

6 30 a.m. Ditto ditto Monday.

5 p.m.—At the Byculla School, Monday and Thursday.

4 p.m.—At the Byculla Scottish School, Tuesday and Friday.

4 p.m.—At St. Peter's School, Mazagon, Tuesday and Thursday.

4-45 p.m.—At the Queen's Statue, Monday and Wednesday.

Cathedral High School, John Connon School, and Indo-British Institution Cadets will parade at the Oval and Queen's Statue as above.

The parade at the Oval on Wednesday's will be under the Adjutant. All members especially recruits are requested to attend at the above places for squad and Company drill so as to qualify themselves for Commanding officers parade on Saturday, Red uniform to be worn at all morning parades until further orders.

Members who wish to Compete in the Coming West of India Rifle Association Meeting are requested to send in their names to Headquarters at once, as the firing should not commence later than the 14th inst.

Vol G A Bint having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to F Company, Vol T Gardner having rejoined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date, and posted to H Company.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

djutant-General's Office,
Poona, 4th December 1885.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st Bombay Lancers—Lieut W A Thompson, Sqdn officer and offig adjt, to be sqdn officer and adjt vice Lieut Tinley appointed 4th sqdn Comdr.

2nd Bo Infy—Lieut R B Coke, S C, Offing Wing Officer 14th Bo Infy to be Wing Officer.

3rd Bo L I—Lieut-Col F D Mander, Genl List (Infy, 2nd-in-Comd 13th Bo Infy, to be 2nd-in-Comd) vice Major Laing appointed 2nd-in-Comd 13th Bo Infy.

13th Bo Infy—Major W. Laing Genl List (Infy), 2nd-in-Comd (officiating Comdt) 3rd Bo L Infy to be 2nd-in-Comd vice Lieut Col Mander appointed 2nd-in-Comd 3rd Bo L I.

23rd Bo I—Lieut E A Kettlewell, Wing officer, (attached to 1st Bo Infy) to be Wing Officer and Qr-Mr.

[Lieut Kettlewell will remain attached to the 1st Bo I until further orders.]

The appointment of Lieut-Col A M Rawlins, R A, to Command the R A to Cd Aden Bgde in G O C No 501 of 30th October last is cancelled.

Lieut-Col and Col B H Potinger, R A, has been appointed to Command the R A Aden Bgde vice Rawlins.

In G O C No 557 of 2 ult for "unemployed' read "Half pay."

Capt L G Beckham, S C, Wing officer 25th Bo L I, is attached to the 12th Bo I for duty, until further orders.

This cancles the appointment of Capt Beckham as offg wing comdr 25th Bo L I as notificed in G O C No 425 of the 18th Sept 1885.

Capt A A Pearson, S C, Wing officer and offg wing comdr 24th Bo I, is attached to the 2nd Bo I, for duty until further orders.

Surgn-Major H Atkins, I M S, in Medl (charge 20th B I,) is transferred to general duty Presidency circle pending retirement from the service.

Surgn K S Nariman I M S, has been detailed for active service in Burmah.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India on the dates specified.

Brde-Surgn H R L McDougall, M D, I M S, Supdt of Matheran 6th Nov 1885.

Surgn J W Clarkson, I M S, Depy Sanitary Commr Western Registration Dist, 9th Nov 1885.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—Staff Corps—Lieut-Col W M Carpendale, in India on private affairs, for 2 months, from the 28th Nov 1885 or date of departure under the furlough Regulations of 1868.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Mr J Tweedie, C S, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for 1 month.

Mr L Parrott Asst, Sub-Depy Opium Agent, attached to the Benares Agency, is allowed privilege leave for 3 months, from 10th inst.

Mr W E Newham, Ex Engr, 4th grade, temporary rank, Nothern Bengal State Railway, is granted 1 year's furlough, with the necessary subsidiary leave, from the 15th Nov 1885.

HIGH COURT—DECEMBER 7.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

3-82—H C and Brown—Goswami Siri Girdurjee Govindramjee Maharaj vs Lukhmidas Khimjee and another—Muljee, B. B.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

93-84—Tyabji and D—Soolemanji Jeejeji vs Bodul Dossaji Payne, G and S.—(Part heard.)

473-81—Payne, G and S—T A Turner vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy and another—Jefferson B and D, L S F and N.

401-82—Jefferson, B and D—Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy—Thakurdas and D.

189-83—Janardhen G—Rudhabai vs Sonader Pandurang—Thakurdas and D.

212-81—J C Cama—Damanji Jeejaji vs The Municipal Commissioner of Bombay and others—Crawford and B.

250-84—Moreshwar L—Sonabai vs E C K Ollivant—Crawford and B.

18-81—J C Cama—Merwanji Bomonji Wadia vs Pestonji Edulji Mody and another—Ardesir and H.

330-83—Janardhen G—Lalji Haridas and others vs Trikamdas Toolsidas—Thakurdas and D.

246-81—Macfarlane and E—Gunadas Doolubdas vs Pranvah—Bomonji and H.

355-77—Macfarlane and E—Kalkhusroo bin Merban Erani vs Vussonjee Cursonjee.—Settled.)

189-78—Macfarlane and E—C A Turner vs Hajee Abdool Khaluck bin Hajee Abdool Russool—Tyabjee and D.—(Settled.)

232-78—Macfarlane and E—Maharaj Mahim Sagur, Vinay Sagur vs Vurdhman Panachund and others—Tyabjee and D.—(Settled.)

240-78—Mirza H K—Hajee Adumjee Peerbhoy vs Khanbhoy Peerbhoy and another—Tyabjee and D.—(Settled.)

303-78—J C Cama—Ramnarayen Dayaram and another vs Karsee and another—Macfarlane and K.—(Settled.)

(Before the Hon. Sir WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.)

Undefended New Long Cause.

412-85—Bomonjee and H—Tyabally Adumjee and another vs Dayabhoy Tribhowan das.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

146-85—Macfarlane and E—Yenkoo Balloo vs Dewjee Elapa—Rustom, K R Cama.—For Counsel's reply.

93-85—Tobin and R I—David and others vs Sheikh Elijah and others—P, G and S, T and D, and Th and D.

90-85—Payne, G and S—The Hon'ble F L Latham vs D H Dewaker and others—Tobin and H.

264-83—Tyabji and D—Adhibai alias Cooverbai vs Cursindas Natha—Little, S, F, and N.

274-85—Chalk and W—Purshotumdas Narsing and others vs Nanabhoy Purshotum and others—Tyabjee and D.

312-78—Tobin and R—Habib Ally and others vs Ahmed Mahomed and others—Tyabjee and D.—(Settled.)

410-78—Thakurdas and D—Framjee Ruttonjee Woomrigar vs Rustomjee Pestonjee Woomrigar—Ardesir and H.—(Settled.)

481-78—Thakurdas and D—Allana Wydina vs Tarachund Ramchunder—Little, S, F and N.—(Settled.)

481-79—Thakurdas and D—Goverdhundas Purshotumdas vs Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia and others—J C Cama.—(Settled.)

209-80—Hore, C and B—The Bank of Bombay vs W M Macaulay and others—W and B.—(Settled.)

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QUITE FRESH. CHRISTMAS.
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For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sore of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
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Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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And all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause.

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TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used in stead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver moving, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

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LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world. Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalculæ which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. As a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 30 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

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The strictest examiner may try every test of touch and sight without discovering that these are other than the Genoa velvets which they so closely resemble, while the peculiar arrangements resulting in the fast woven pile enable them to stand interminable and rough wear, which would ruin real velvets at four times the price. For Costumes and Trimmings it is unequalled, and in fact for all purposes in which Silk Velvet may be used we specially recommend the "LOUIS" VELVETEEN.

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THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION

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Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
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LIQUID WATERPROOF
Blacking
Self-Shining. No Brushes Required.

Applied with a sponge attached to cork. Gives an instantaneous, brilliant, and elastic polish, which lasts a week in wet or dry weather. Does not injure leather nor soil the clothing. For all kinds of Boots, Shoes, and leather goods.

NUBIAN METAL POLISH Produces without labour an instantaneous polish on Brass, Copper, Britannia Metal, and Harness Accoutrements, &c. Application simple, effect lasting.

NUBIAN JAPAN BLACKING In stone bottles. For daily household use. Gives a brilliant polish.

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SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR INDIA.

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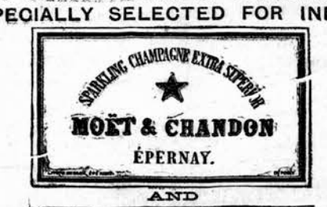

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The produce of Messrs. MOËT & CHANDON'S Vineyards of over 2,000 acres in the most renowned districts of Champagne.
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA—CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.
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S. & H. HARRIS'S
HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

EBONITE FOR BOOTS & SHOES.
WATERPROOF BLACKING.
Does not injure the Leather.
Requires no brushing.
ASK FOR IT.
TRADE MARK.

POLISHING PASTE, For Metals and Glass of all Descriptions.
PLATE POWDER, Does not injure the Silver.
BRUNSWICK BLACK, For Stoves or Iron Work.
STEEL POWDER, For Bright Grates and Fire Irons.
FURNITURE POLISH.
NO HOUSE COMPLETE WITHOUT THEM.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

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ON DIRECT Orders,—from our BORDEAUX HOUSE,—MESSES. CLUBS and Large BUYERS may obtain better advantages than any Bombay Competitors can offer.
"GOOD WINE NEEDS NO BUSH."
TERMS ON APPLICATION TO
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
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CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c., for a lump sum, or on commission. Specia Financial facilities afforded to approved parties.

(We have erected and successfully started several excellent-going Spinning and Weaving Mills in different parts of the country, and our Mr. Alcock has in addition been the responsible adviser throughout in the erection, starting and working of many more.)

Manufacturers of all kinds of cast and wrought iron work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Gates and Railings, Road Rollers kept in stock. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Cutters for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our works some of the largest and heaviest tools in India, and grands extended and improved our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Importers of Machinery, Agents for Linen and other Belting, the "Kerlew" Patent Oil Gas Apparatus, Baird's Sight Feed Lubricators, etc.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated Valvoline Cylinder Oil, and specially prepared Valvoline Ring Spinning Spindle Oil (a trial solicited).

Plate, Bar and Angle Iron of the largest sections, also Diamond and Silver Steel, and Engineer's Stores and Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.
Works and Offices—Mazagon.

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MASON & HAMLIN'S AMERICAN ORGAN; Five Octaves, Five Stops, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell, Patent Resonant Case, Panelled Front and Sides, best finish Walnut ..... Rs. 450.
Ditto in Upright Resonant Case, Full Organ Knee Stop, Grand Swell, 12 Stops (New Model) ..... ,, 500
Ditto in Gothic Case, with 12 Stops and 2 Swells (a very Powerful Instrument), New Model ..... ,, 650
Ditto New Model with Rack for holding Music and Carved Top, 11 Stops, including Sub-bass and Octave Couplers and 2 Swells ..... ,, 650
With 2 Sets of Reeds, 4 Stops and 2 Swells, 4 Octaves (Compact Travelling Instrument) ..... ,, 300

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Very Handsome, 9 Stops and 2 Swells ..... ,, 400
Ditto 13 Stops and 2 Swells ..... ,, 650
Ditto 9 Stops and 2 Swells, with Box for Holding Music, and Beautifully Carved Top ..... ,, 450

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Compass, 3 Octaves and 2 Notes (the Cheapest Instrument made) ..... ,, 120

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Solid Oak, 4 Octaves ..... ,, 100
Solid Oak, 5 Octaves ..... ,, 120
Solid Mahogany, 5 Octaves ..... ,, 160
Oak or Mahogany, 5 Octaves, Expression Stop and Wind Indicator ..... ,, 180
CHURCH HARMONIUM, Massive Oak Case, Handsomely Carved Consoles, 5 Rows of Vibrators with 18 Stops. Specially made to withstand the Indian Climate ..... ,, 800
CHURCH HARMONIUM Solid Oak Case, all the corners bound with Brass Clamps (specially made to withstand the Indian Climate), 14 Stops and full Organ Knee Swell ..... ,, 550
In Oak Case, 5 Octaves with 8 Stops ..... ,, 300
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In Oak Case, 8 Stops, Wind Indicator ..... ,, 350
Ebonized Case and ornamented with Gold Lines, &c., 8 Stops, Wind Indicator ..... ,, 450
Polished Oak, 5 Octaves, with Music Box on the Top ..... ,, 130
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Catalogues Free on Application.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

THORPE & CO.

IN soliciting ORDERS we beg to inform our CONSTITUENTS that this Department is superintended by a First-class London Shirt-Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of Indian washing.

OXFORD-CLOTH SHIRTS.
The best Oxford-cloth or Jute, with Collars attached. Per ½ doz. Rs. 30.

CAMBRIC SHIRTS.
Pretty designs, Paris manufacture, all fast colours and durable materials.
Shirts, Collar attached. Rs. 27 per ½ dozen.

LONG-CLOTH SHIRTS.
A capital Shirt for wearing under uniform, or Troopship wear. Shirts per ½ doz. Rs. 20.

OUR BEST WHITE SHIRTS.
Best Long-cloth, with best Linen Fronts and Cuffs, ½ dozen Shirts, Rs. 25.
Best Long-cloth, with best Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collar attached. ½ dozen Shirts, Rs. 27.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.
A large assortment of best wove Flannels, Silk and Wool, have just arrived, thoroughly shrunk, and especially adapted for wear in India.
Flannel Shirt, each Rs. 8-8; Silk and Wool Shirt, each Rs. 8-8.

CRICKETING SHIRTS.
Best White Saxony Flannel, thoroughly shrunk Shirts, Rs. 8-8 each.

SPUN SILK SHIRTS.
Delightfully cool, and pleasant to the skin, Rs. 12-8 each.

MADE TO MEASURE OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.
WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co.; KEMP AND Co.; ROGERS AND Co. SOLTON AND Co. and PHILLIP AND Co., Bombay and all respectable Firms in India.

ADVERTISING
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the
G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.
The B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY
AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY,

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these four Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram, garrioned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram, and Tandur.

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Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foo annas 2.

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For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

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Bombay, B. Bunder.	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
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City	Bijalvar	Shapuria	Akola
Byculla	Dhola Junc.	Mirgani (for Marble	Borogaum
Chinchpoogly	Jalla	Rocks)	Katipurna
Parel Station	Dhasa	Hockai	Moortizapoor
Dadur	Lathi	Nagpoor	Mohona
Sion	Nimborah	Hula Gate	Koorun
Coorla	Ravee	Budlapoor	Budnaira*
Ghat-Cooper	Khanapur	Wangni	Malker
Bhandoop	Burhanpur	Narol	Chandoor
Tannah*	Chandnee	Chinchowli	Damergaun
Deewa	Mandwa*†	Kurlu*†	Poolgaum
Callian Junction*†	Dongergaum	Padesdari	Dygaum
Tiwalla	Bagmar	Beerh	Khandala†
Khadawali	Khundwa*†	Singaji	Powsar
Wasaind	Jawar	Harsud	Sindee
Shapoor	Beerh	Kirkeum	Boree
Atgaum	Dhurnee	Bhuringee	Kapri
Khurdee	Pimpurnee	Hurda*	Saigaon
Kusaarah*	Pagdhal	Timurnee	Jehwoor
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Ghotee	Dharam Khundi	Poona*††	Barsee Road
Ballgaum	Dolaria	Loonee	Mankee
Deolaice B. Siding	Etarsee for Hoshangabad	Corooree	Unger
Nassick Rd*	Rampur	Yeoat	Mohol
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Niphar	Semri	Patua	Sholapur*‡
Lasulgaum	Sohagpore*¶	Dhondt	Hoodgee
Munmar	Paparia (for	Borebail	Kurmgaum‡
Nanigaum*	Pachmari)	Decksal and	Doodnee
Naidongree	Bankeri	Bheegwan	Goodoor
Chaligaum	Babal	Karinja	Goolbutga
Kujgaum	Gadawara	Poomulwaree	Shahabad*‡
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Pachora	Kureli (for	Nargaum	Nalwar
Myjee	Saugor)	Khankeer	Yedagherry
Mussawud	Nursingpore	Mulkapoor	Sydapore
Slaowlee	Kuruk Bail	Biawa Bridge	Road
Julgaum	Sheagaum*	Nandoora	Kistna
		Jullum†	Chicksago
		Sheagaum*	Raichore*†

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Colaba	Boisur	Keem	Thasra
Church Gate Street	Wasgaum	Palanee	Pali
Marine Line	Danoo-Road	Unclesur	Brehavi
Churney Rd	Goolwood	Broach*	Nariad [bad
Grant Road	Wevjee	Chumargaum	Mehmooda-
Mahaluxmee	Sunjan	Pallel	Bara'ree
Parell	Bheelar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad‡
Dadur	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmutte
Mahim	Dodwara	Mundals	Ambli Road
Bandora	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Andaree	Buisar	Bhadurpore	Charolee
Goregaum	Dongree	Etola	Jackwara
Barewlee	Beeleemora	Baroda*	Veerumgaum
Dyaun	Umulsar	Baiwa	Dhand
Bhynder	Nowsaree	Wasnad	Patree
Bassein Road	Murolee	Nowiey	Kharraghera
Veraur	Sucheen	Anand	Sabli Road
Sopalla	Surat¶	Bhalui	Lillapore Rd
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Wady Junc*	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandur*	Shankarpalli	Secunderad
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Seram	Gangawaram	Musapeigate	

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City	Nilgala	Lunidhar	Sanadra
Limbdi	Ujaivar	Kunkavav	Songad
Chuda	Dhola Junc.	Khakharia	Sihore
Rampur	Jalla	Vavdi	Vartej
Kundli	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghaticchi
	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

* Refreshment Rooms.
† Junction for Lines
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
¶ 30 minutes for Dinner. ¶¶ 60 minutes for Dinner.

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CHAMPAGNES.

INDIA BRAND

FAC-SIMILE OF LABEL

Giesler & Co.

Avize.

Specially selected for TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) BOMBAY.

Champagne. DRY.

GIESLER & CO.'S "INDIA BRAND," CHAMPAGNE, wherever introduced, has been invariably admired, and is undoubtedly the best Wine of its class IMPORTED INTO INDIA.
Cash Prices ..... Qts. Rs. 50 ; Pts. Rs. 26-8.

	Cash Prices. Per dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
HEIDSIECK'S DRY MONOPOLE	Rs. 55 0	Rs. 29 0
PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S FINEST DRY	„ 50 0	„ 26 8
„ „ „ RESERVE CUVEE	„ 55 0	„ 22 0
SAUMER, SUPERIOR SPARKLING	„ 27 0	„ 15 0

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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DUNNETT & Co.,

CIVIL AND MILITARY SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, &c.

PATENT No. 797, 1884.

THE "CARRAGO" NOSEBAND,

FOR RIDING AND DRIVING WITHOUT A BIT.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH OLD BRIDLES.

Take off the bit and noseband and buckle the cheeks of the bridle into the side holes of the Carrago, and the reins into the rings. The Carrago should be placed just above the mouth.

JUST TO HAND,

A splendid Consignment of Hunting and Steeplechase Saddles, by WILKINSON and KIDD, and the best makers.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

HEIDSIECK & CO.'S DRY MONOPOLE.

OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

SAMUEL RICHARDS & CO., LONDON—SOLE AGENTS FOR HEIDSIECK & CO., REIMS.

TO LAWN TENNIS PLAYERS.

Many inferior qualities of these Goods have been imported, which owing to the climate the soles come apart. THE "TENACIOUS" is manufactured by one English House only, and after long experience have found out the secret of Cementing and Stitching the soles so firmly that they will never come apart and will not be affected by the climate.

We have received many Testimonials certifying to their being the Best TENNIS SHOES procured in India.

GENTLEMEN'S, in Brown or Blue Canvas ..... Rs. 11-8 per pair.
LADIES', in Black Canvas ..... „ 9-8 „

Mofussil Constituents should send a pattern Boot as guide for size.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

Liebig TRADE MARK

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour.*, &c.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-similie of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been lately largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

This excellent Old Malt Whisky finds favour everywhere. The mellowness and softness of the Whisky is remarkable.

Price per dozen case Rs. 26, subject to Cash Discount.

SOLE AGENTS:

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,

BOMBAY, LAHORE, MADRAS, CALCUTTA.

ANDRE'S NEW VENTILATED "TERAI" HAT

EXTRA QUALITY ONLY.

A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES RESIDING IN TROPICAL CLIMATES, ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR SPORTING, RIDING AND TRAVELLING.

ANDRE & Co., Hatters, 127, New Bond Street, London.

The "TERAI" HAT consists of two soft felt Wide-awakes with ventilated space between the crowns and board brim Can be worn single or double to suit temperature.

RECOMMENDATIONS from—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD LYTTON, late Governor-General of India.
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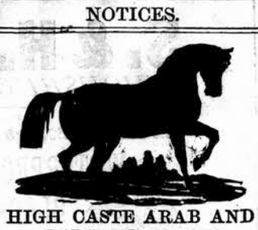
HON. SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., late Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces.
LIEUT.-GENERAL THE HON. SIR H. RAMSAY, C.B., K.C.S.I., late Commissioner of Kumaoon.
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR R. BIDDULPH, High Commissioner, Cyprus.
And many Ladies of the highest distinction.

CAUTION.—Purchasers must see that the lining bears the stamp "ANDRE & Co., 127, New Bond Street, London. Extra Quality, with the Royal Arms.

SOLD by all the principal Merchants and Traders throughout India, Ceylon, &c.

ANDRE'S SOLA PITH AND FELT SUN HATS, FELT AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS &C.

NOTICES.



HIGH CASTE ARAB AND PERSIAN HORSES,

CONSISTING of first-class Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Galloways and Ponies, are now arriving by every Mail Steamer, and may be inspected at our Stables, 33 and 35, BELLASIS JUNCTION ROAD, near Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s Establishment, Byculla.

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HAMILTON & Co.,

MANUFACTURING
JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS,
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RARE GEM
"INSECT" JEWELLERY,
VERY FASHIONABLE.

HAMILTON & CO.'S collection of the above is unique. It affords ample opportunity to select from, and is marked by an unusual evidence of care and taste in the choice of the stones.

Each model has been taken from nature, and the Diamonds, &c., which are cleverly arranged and artistically set, heighten, if anything, the wonderful beauty and quaintness of their form.

The Prices vary from Rs. 100 upwards.

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HAMILTON & CO.,

In addition to the above, have a few choice Brilliant Diamond Necklaces, Stars, Crosses, Aigrettes, Bangles, &c., as well as similar Ornaments, in design, but set with Fine Pearls.

HAMILTON & CO. will be happy to forward Illustrations, with prices, or to make a selection from stock and forward for approval on application.

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MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, &c.,
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INDIAN ART ! | Special Objects in Gold & Silver, suitable for Presents to friends at home.

IN the beautiful art of the Gold and Silversmith in India, Messrs. HAMILTON & Co. claim great superiority. The examples produced at their Works in Calcutta are designed and wrought by native artists and modellers of proved ability. The Show Rooms are the most extensive in India, and form one of the sights of Calcutta and, in their Branch Establishment, Rampart Row, Bombay, will be found an unrivalled collection of Jewellery and other objects made of the precious metals.

HAMILTON & Co. received the First Award for precious Stones at the recent Calcutta Exhibition, besides Gold and Silver Medals for their other exhibits.

1885.

CHRISTMAS !!

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RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

THE LEADING HOUSE
For NOVELTIES for
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS,
BIRTHDAY, AND
COMPLIMENTARY PRESENTS.

HAMILTON & Co. have the honour to announce that their importations for the present season's Christmas trade are now opened and displayed in their Show Room. The great depression in every branch of manufacture which has of late obtained in London, Paris, and Vienna, has checked purchases in Europe and, in consequence, their London Partners have been able to buy for cash, at unprecedentedly low prices, a varied and extensive collection of elegant and useful articles, "objects de luxe," suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS and NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

HAMILTON & Co. will be happy to forward, on application, their Special Illustrated List, for this Season, of Christmas Presents and New Year's Gifts.

HAMILTON & CO.,
IN ORDINARY TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
BOMBAY.

Nov. 27, 1885.

CHARLTON SILICATE PAINTS, ENAMELS AND DURESCOES.

THE SILICATE PAINT Co.
(Messrs. J. B. ORR & Co.)
OF CHARLTON, KENT.

BEG to draw the attention of the Public to the fact that they alone are the Makers and Registered Proprietors of the well known CHARLTON SILICATE PAINTS, CHARLTON WHITE, CHARLTON ENAMEL, DURESCO, &c., and are alone entitled to the use of these names. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons dealing in Paints under any of the said Registered Titles, unless the said Paints are sold by the Silicate Paint Co.'s authority, and marked with their name and Trade Mark as below.

These high class Paints have received eulogistic mention in the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA (see Ninth Edition, Vol. XIX., page 86).

JOHN FLEMING & Co.,
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Agents for the Silicate Paint Co.

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GUARANTEED VALUE.

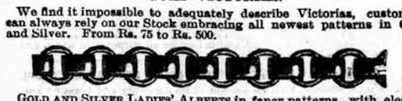
THE LARGEST AND BEST CLASS OF JEWELLERY IN BOMBAY OR POONA.

LADIES' NOVELTY NECKLETS.

We have just received a very large and novel stock of these goods, and can confidently recommend them as being truly works of art. We have them in a variety of patterns utterly impossible to illustrate in an advertisement owing to constant change, but can supply most new patterns as they issue. From Rs. 23 to Rs. 200.

GOLD VICTORIAS.

We find it impossible to adequately describe Victorias, customers can always rely on our Stock embracing all newest patterns in Gold and Silver. From Rs. 75 to Rs. 500.



GOLD AND SILVER LADIES' ALBERTS in fancy patterns, with elegant tassels. We have some Special Alberts suitable for young Ladies. In Gold from Rs. 25, Silver from Rs. 8.

	Rs.
Oval, Dbl. Box, Dead Gold, plain, all sizes.	20 to 100
Oval, Dbl. Box, Single Diamond	140 to 325
Do. do. 3 or more do.	300 to 652
Diamonds & Pearls	210 to 625

	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Oval, Raised Blowers and Leaves	48 to 80	Raised Cross	85 to 110	The Bride's Maids, in sets of 4, 6, or 8, Plain or Jewelled, with Monogram raised or engraved, each Locket	25 to 250
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Heart Shaped, Almond Shaped, Brazil-nut Shaped, Horse Shoe, Enamelled Lockets, &c. &c. From Rs. 26 to Rs. 100.

Any articles sent V. P. P. up-country will be exchanged, free of charge, if returned by return post.

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SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

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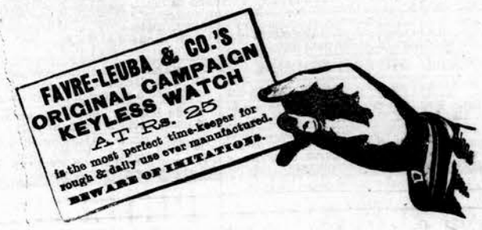
Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.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ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN
KEYLESS WATCH
AT Rs. 25
is the most perfect time-keeper for rough & daily use ever manufactured.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

SPECIALITY FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

NOIRINE,

OR THE BEAUTIFUL THING

A WATERPROOF BOOT POLISH.

Possesses properties which have never hitherto been obtained in a combined form, viz.:—
Preservation of the Leather, Brilliancy of Polish, Imperviousness to Wet,
Simplicity in Application, Cleanliness, Portability, and Cheapness.

Suitable for ordinary Calf Leather as well as Patent Leather. Preserves the Leather, keeps Boots in shape, gives a Brilliant Polish. Invaluable to Sportsmen, Hunting Men, Military Men, Ladies, Children, and Travellers.

Particularly well suited for India and the Colonies, as the hottest weather does not make it sticky. It keeps its brilliancy in the monsoon, and preserves the leather from damp and mildew.

Is in general use in England, especially amongst Military, Naval, and Hunting Men. Testimonials have also been received from several Officers in India, as to its suitability for the Indian climate; also from China, Japan, and the Colonies.

From Henry Cleveland, Esq., Stanley Gardens, London.—*Late of Bombay.* 24th Sept. 1883.

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"The 'NOIRINE' is simply perfection. It has made my old boots and harness look like new." (Signed) H. CLEVELAND

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HORSES! HORSES! Arrival of the Second Batch of Arab Horses and Mares per s. s. "Java" from Busorah.

Immediate attention of Racing Gentlemen and Horse-Breeders is earnestly requested to inspect the Second Fresh Batch of superior HIGH-CASTE ARAB HORSES, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Ponies and Galloways, &c., belonging to well known Dealer JUSSUL FEED.—No. 505, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable, Bombay, 7th November, 1885.

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USE THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

TABLETS 6d. BOXES 1/6 AN ELEGANT TOILET SOAP

PRESCRIBED BY THE ENTIRE MEDICAL PROFESSION FOR THE CURE OF SKIN DISEASES. PROTECTS FROM MEASLES, SMALL POX & SCARLET FEVER.

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GRIMES' TEN GUINEA OUTFIT FOR INDIA. A MARVEL OF CHEAPNESS AND EXCELLENCE.

A DINNER SERVICE of best stone China.
A BREAKFAST SERVICE and TEA SERVICE of Porcelain.
A COMPLETE SERVICE OF TABLE GLASS IN finest Crystal, elegant shapes.
(All the above complete for twelve persons.)
A TOILET SERVICE of superior quality.
A handsome DUPLEX TABLE LAMP.
All PACKED COMPLETE in ironbound case.

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Indian & Colonial Outfitter.
ESTABLISHED 1851.

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For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has *never failed* when used according to *printed directions* inclosing each bottle, and is *perfectly safe even in the most inexperienced hands.*

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AWARDED GOLD MEDALS AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE AT THE CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

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Calf Elastic Walking Boots. Patent Elastic Dress Boots. Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf. Balmoral Boots. Button Boots.	Superior in style and excellent in quality, 25s.	Finest quality we can produce 35s.

Grain Hide Shooting Boots, 42s.

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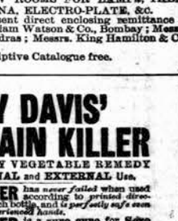

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Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d.
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Satin, Kid, and Patent "Louise" Evening Shoes	10s. 6d.
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FOR LONG WALKS.

HYGEIA BOOTS.
(Registered.)

With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials, and Form.

LADIES' 30s. GENTLEMEN'S 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order, *accompanied by remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

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A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

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